

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF FRENCH

By OTTO F. BOND





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OTTO F. BOND, *Editor*



AN INTRODUCTION TO
THE STUDY OF FRENCH

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PREFACE

For the elementary college or junior college French course the author recognizes three major aims. They are: first, to develop in the student the ability to read current French material with a facility and a degree of understanding comparable to his ability to read English; second, to enable him to understand spoken French of normal standards; and third, to make him realize that a mastery of French can be an asset of enduring value, practical or aesthetic, in the growth of the individual.

There are other tangible and laudable aims, likewise realizable, perhaps, but they are by-products: economically and pedagogically considered, the elementary college French course must stake its success upon the accomplishment of this minimum program of reading mastery, oral comprehension, and realization of personal values in language study.

If this program is to be completed within two semesters (or three quarters) with reasonable assurance of success for the average student, the instructor must effect a readjustment of the teaching methods in vogue at other levels or for other purposes. No single method of normal type will suffice.

In this readjustment of methods there should be a very strict economy of materials and procedure and a carefully worked-out technique of presentation that should be mindful at all times of the conditions and problems of the local situation as well as of junior college instruction in general. With a little care this readjustment can be made; once accomplished, as shown by the records of the Junior College of the University of Chicago, the three requisites of the beginning college course to which the author has referred become readily obtainable by the serious student of average intelligence.

It is generally conceded that the approach to such an intensive course should be "passive" or analytical, with little if any synthesis, and devoted almost exclusively to the comprehension of the

written and spoken word. In such an approach, formal oral and written composition will be deferred until the student has become acquainted with the linguistic phenomena through rapid analysis, aural drill, and reading. The analysis completed, composition can be taught more rapidly, more thoroughly, and possibly with more lasting effect, not alone because of the language "sense" already gained by the student, but also because of his self-confidence, interest, and enthusiasm developed through direct contact with the language.

The analytical period need not be long or confined exclusively to the formal study of the structure and sounds. For French, four weeks (or twenty recitations) constitute a workable minimum of time, particularly if the reading of a text be begun during the third week, or at the twelfth recitation. The phonetic difficulties of French require a somewhat longer period than for Spanish or German. Reading of a language text should be begun early and should parallel the analysis, illustrating and relieving it.

This *Introduction to the Study of French* with its dual analysis of sound and form is designed especially to meet the needs of a preparatory or "recognition" period of twenty recitations' duration. It can be used in any beginner's course in French at the college level of instruction. For the development of the expression abilities, it should be followed either by a short elementary grammar of standard type or by the rapid reading of several texts with intensive oral and written composition drills and the later study of a short "review" grammar. The procedure adopted should include a considerable amount of reading, preferably extensive, or private. Such reading may be undertaken safely after Lesson XII.

Lessons I-IV of the *Introduction* present the elementary facts of French speech, using the symbols of the Association phonétique internationale and teaching the recognition and reproduction of the sounds together with and from the spelling equivalents. This material is reviewed in detail (by sound) in Lessons V-X and again (by spelling) in Lessons XI-XX. It is not possible for the student to escape the basic drill in the sounds of French during this initial period.

Further incentive to correct vocalization as an aid to correct comprehension is provided through the pagination in French with phonetic notation, through the textual use of phonetics in indicating the pronunciation of all new grammar forms, including the regular conjugations, *avoir* and *être*, and through the marking of liaison in all French examples and exercises.

Grammatical analysis begins with Lesson V. The author has adopted the historical classification of the verb into four conjugations and the revised tense nomenclature recommended by the Committee on Grammatical Nomenclature in its *Report*, 1913. This action has seemed a logical and pedagogical expedient. Detailed analyses are given of the irregularities of sixteen common irregular verbs with the intention of leading the student into the habit of reducing an irregular verb to its lowest terms before attempting to learn it.

In the exercises, special emphasis has been placed upon the analysis and recognition of verb forms and pronouns. The active vocabulary of the exercises has been restricted to approximately five hundred words, mainly of high frequency, selected from the word lists compiled by Messrs. L. A. Wilkins and V. A. C. Henmon. The passive vocabulary of the pronunciation exercises is somewhat larger, although confined to the word lists mentioned above. Frequent review sections provide the necessary repetition.

An alphabetical list of fifty-four irregular verbs and their irregular stems, with a set of "recognition" exercises thereon, has been placed in an Appendix, providing material for supplementary verb study, if desired, or a reference list for use in early reading.

The author wishes to take this opportunity to express his appreciation for the helpful criticism received from the staff of the Department of Modern Languages in the Junior College during the long mimeographed, trial stage of the text, and especially to acknowledge the friendly encouragement given him meantime by Professor H. C. Morrison, of the School of Education. He would also thank his colleagues, Mr. Durbin Rowland, Dr. Hilda L. Norman, and Professor Theodore L. Neff, of the University of Chicago, for a critical reading of the manuscript and the galley

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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LESSON I

§ 1. **French speech.**—However similar the speech sounds of French and English may be, they are never exactly alike. The differences, though slight, are important not only for correct speech but for correct understanding. The general distinctions indicated in the following comparison should therefore be kept constantly in mind:

FRENCH

1. Vowel sounds are clear, definite, distinct, with energetic, staccato utterance.

2. Vowels are predominantly short, even when stressed, and without an off-glide.¹

3. Consonant sounds are vigorously uttered, with energetic pursing or retraction of the lips or advancing of the tongue.

4. All syllables in the spoken word normally have full and equal value.

5. A light stress (accent) is placed on the last pronounced syllable of the word or of the word group.

ENGLISH

1. Vowel sounds are often slurred, indefinite, indistinct, with relaxed, drawling utterance.

2. General tendency to lengthen stressed vowels and to utter them with an off-glide.

3. Consonant sounds are produced with weak tongue and lip action, resulting frequently in blurred values.

4. Uneven syllable values, resulting often in slighted or omitted syllables.

5. The accent is strong, irregular and variable, sometimes shifting with different meanings of the same word, and not affected by word grouping.

Since a given speech sound in French, as in English, may have several representations in spelling and since, conversely, a given letter does not invariably indicate a certain sound, there has been devised by the International Phonetic Association a *phonetic* alphabet, of which each symbol represents a single, definite sound, thereby permitting an exact, graphic representation of a spoken word.²

¹ An *off-glide* is an indistinct vowel sound habitually following a long English vowel, as in *day* ($\bar{a} = \text{ch} + \bar{e}\bar{e}$).

² All indications of speech sounds in this text are made by means of these symbols, placed in square brackets for isolated words or sounds.

As soon as the student has learned this alphabet he should associate each symbol with its fixed sound value and its spelling equivalents.

§ 2. **Orthographic signs.**—French vowel letters often bear so-called “accents.” These marks do not indicate an accented or stressed syllable. Their function is as follows:

Sign	Occurrence	Function
(´) Acute.	Over e, as in <i>répété</i>	Indicates sound of [e]
(`) Grave.	{ Over e, as in <i>père</i> Over a, u as in <i>là, où</i>	Indicates sound of [ɛ] Distinguishes words otherwise spelled alike, as <i>la it, là there</i>
(˘) Circumflex . . .	{ Over a, as in <i>pâte</i> Over e, as in <i>même</i> Over i, as in <i>gîte</i> Over o, as in <i>hôte</i> Over u, as in <i>affût</i> }	To indicate the loss of a letter (usually s) in the evolution of the language
(¨) Dieresis.	Over the second of two adjacent vowels, as in <i>naïf</i>	To indicate that each vowel letter is to be treated independently

In addition to these signs, the apostrophe (') is used to denote the omission of a final vowel letter of a word (cf. § 39) and the cedilla (¸) to indicate the sound [s] for the consonant c when it occurs before a, o, and u, as in *garçon* [garsɔ̃], *reçu* [rɛʃy].

§ 3. **Syllable division.**—Correct syllabication is the basis for correct pronunciation and an aid to correct spelling. The tendency in French is to end each syllable with a vowel sound rather than with a consonant sound as in English. Cf. French *ta-bleau*, English *tab-leau*. The general principles¹ are as follows:

1. A single consonant,² semi-consonant, or consonant digraph,³ initial or between vowels, goes with the following vowel, as in *a-ni-mal* [a-ni-mal], *ba-lai* [ba-le], *pa-yons* [pɛ-jɔ̃], *ca-cher* [ka-ʃe].

¹ Special problems involved by the suppression of mute e [ə] are not covered by the following statements.

² The consonant x, having the double sound value of [ks] or [gz], is divided in pronunciation although spelled with the preceding vowel, as in *ex-is-ter* [ɛg-zis-te].

³ The consonant digraphs are *ch, ph, th, gn*. They have each but one representation in sound.

2. Double consonants, having but one representation in sound,¹ are pronounced with the following vowel but are divided in spelling, as **al-ler** [a-le], **an-née** [a-ne].

3. Two unlike consonants are divided in spelling and in pronunciation unless they form a digraph or a group composed of a consonant (other than **l, m, n, r, s**) plus **l** or **r**; **por-ter** [pɔr-te].

4. Digraphs, **l**-groups, **r**-groups, and groups formed of a consonant plus a semi-consonant are spelled and pronounced with the following syllable, as in **di-gni-té** [di-ɲi-te], **pro-grès** [prɔ-grɛ], **meublé** [mœ-ble], **na-tion** [na-sjɔ̃].

5. Groups of more than two consonants are divided according to the foregoing principles: **mal-gré** [mal-gre], **per-drix** [per-dri].

6. Vowel digraphs, viz., **ai** [e] or [ɛ], **ei** [e] or [ɛ], **au** [o] or [ɔ], **eau** [o],² **eu** (œu) [œ] or [ø], **ou** [u], are not separated: **pleu-rer** [plœ-re], **trou-ver** [tru-ve].

§ 4. **Consonant sounds.**—The eighteen French consonant sounds differ in formation from their English counterparts in the following manner:

Sound	English Example ³	Difference in Formation	French Example	Phonetic Value
[p].....	spot	No audible breath following	pour	[pu:r]
[b].....	but	More explosive; no after-breath	bête	[bɛ:t]
[t].....	tin	Tongue tip against base of the upper teeth	tour	[tu:r]
[d].....	dinner	As for [t]; no after-breath	dîner	[dine]
[k].....	cup	No audible breath following	couper	[kupe]
[g].....	got	As for [k]; more explosive	gare	[ga:r]
[f].....	fish	More energetic	facile	[fasil]
[v].....	vivid	More friction	vite	[vit]
[s].....	pass	Sharp, decided articulation	sous	[su]
[z].....	rose	Energetic, with more vibration	rose	[ro:z]
[ʃ].....	shod	Lips pursed more	chose	[ʃo:z]
[ʒ].....	azure	Energetic; lips protruded	joli	[ʒoli]
[l].....	let	Tongue tip pointed downward against base of upper teeth	lettre	[lɛtr]

¹ When **cc** has the value [ks] and **gg** the sound of [gʒ], they are divided in pronunciation as in spelling: **ac-cès** [ak-sɛ], **sug-gé-ré** [syg-ʒe-re].

² **eau** and **œu** are trigraphs, i.e., three letters with one sound.

³ The English examples are only approximates (cf. § 1).

Sound	English Example ¹	Difference in Formation	French Example	Phonetic Value
[m].	motive	More resonance	motif	[mɔtif]
[n].	note	Cf. [t]; more dental quality	note	[nɔt]
[ɲ].	onion	Uttered as <i>one</i> sound	signer	[sɛne]
[r].	(none)	Trilled by the tip of the tongue against upper gums	arriver	[arive]
[R].	(none)	Vibration of uvula against back of tongue (cf. § 15)	gros	[gRo]

In general, the spelling equivalents for the consonant sounds correspond in French and in English; differences and letters with more than one spoken value will be analyzed in later paragraphs. Double consonants, with the exception of **cc**, **gg**, have normally only *one* sound value (cf. § 3, 2): **casser** [ka-se], **village** [vi-la:ʒ].

§ 5. **Vowel sounds.**—There are sixteen vowel sounds in French, several of which, particularly the nasals, have no English counterparts; the others differ from their English approximates in their definite quality, their clear, terse utterance, and in the absence of any off-glide (cf. § 1), due to prompt, vigorous action of the vocal organs. Any English equivalent cited should be corrected by following the instructions given for the formation of the sound. For practical purposes, only the commonest spellings² will be considered, leaving a more detailed treatment for later classroom study.

§ 6. **Vowel quantity.**³—French vowel sounds are usually short. However, the stressed vowel, i.e., the last pronounced vowel other than unaccented **e** [ə] in the word, when followed by one of the consonant sounds [v] [z] [ʒ] [r], or by the semi-consonant sound [j], is long. Furthermore, the following vowel sounds are long before any phonetically final consonant sound: [ɑ] [o] [ø] [ā] [ō] [ē] [œ].⁴

¹ The English examples are only approximates (cf. § 1).

² Inasmuch as the main object of this text is to prepare the student for *reading* French, the analysis of the speech sounds proceeds from the spelling equivalents presented in phonetic progression from oral front vowels to oral back vowels, rounded front vowels, semi-consonants, and nasal vowels in the order stated.

³ The phonetic sign of length is [:], written after the vowel symbol, as in *rose* [ro:z].

⁴ When the stressed vowel sound [e] is represented in spelling by **ê** followed by a pronounced consonant, it is long: *fête* [fɛ:t].

Note that the final syllable must end in a consonant sound, as in *tour* [tu:r], *rose* [ro:z], *paille* [pa:j], *hôte* [o:t], *France* [frā:s].

§ 7. *i, i circumflex.*—The letters *i, î* have in general the sound of *ee* in *keen*. Draw back the corners of the mouth, thrust the tongue tip well forward against the lower teeth, and enunciate clearly and tersely. The symbol is [i].

mi-di [mi-di], *i-ci* [i-si], *lit* [li], *pi-pe* [pip], *Ni-ce* [nis].

§ 8. *e acute.*—The letter *e* has the sound of *a* in *patient*, uttered without off-glide, vigorously, with the tongue tip lower than for [i] and with tightened cheek muscles. This is *close e*; the symbol is [e].

é-té [e-te], *é-pi-ce* [e-pis], *sif-flé* [si-fle], *vi-dé* [vi-de].

§ 9. *-er, -ez.*—Final *-er, -ez*, save in a few cases, have the sound value of *close e* [e]. These combinations usually occur as verb-endings.

ré-pé-ter [re-pe-te], *vi-dez* [vi-de], *di-rez* [di-re].

§ 10. *e grave, e circumflex.*—The vowel letters *è, ê* are pronounced like *e* in *let*, but without off-glide. The lips form a larger opening than for [e], with the tongue tip in nearly the same position forward. This is *open e*; the symbol is [ɛ].

mè-re [mɛ:r], *sê-che* [sɛʃ], *prêt* [prɛ], *mê-me* [mɛ:m].

§ 11. *e unaccented.*—Unaccented *e* beginning a word is normally pronounced like *open e* [ɛ]. Initial *ess-, eff-* are exceptions (= [e]).

el-le [ɛl], *es-pê-ce* [ɛs-pes], *es-sai* [e-se], *ef-fort* [e-fɔ:r].

Unaccented *e* at the end of a word, with the exception of a few words (mainly monosyllables, cf. § 39), is normally silent. The addition of plural *s* (cf. § 13) does not alter the value.

ter-re [tɛ:r], *é-pée* [e-pe], *tê-tes* [tɛ:t], *bel-le* [bɛl].

Unaccented *e* within a word, if followed by a pronounced consonant in the same syllable, by a double consonant, or by silent final *-t, -ts, -ct, -cts*, has the sound of *open e* [ɛ].

cher-cher [ʃɛr-ʃɛ], *cet-te* [sɛt], *chef* [ʃɛf], *as-pect* [as-pe].

Unaccented *e* in the verb-endings *-e*, *-es*, *-ent* is silent; so, also, when final in a medial syllable preceded by a vowel sound.

li-sent [li:z], *di-tes* [dit], *é-le-ver* [el-ve].

§ 12. *ei*, *ai*, *ai* circumflex.—The vowel digraphs *ei*, *ai*, and *ai* (except in the verb-ending *-ai* [e] and when final in a few other words) have the spoken value of *open e* [ɛ]. (For *eil*, *ail* see § 28.)

Sei-ne [se:n], *ai-mer* [ɛ-me], *craie* [krɛ], *mai-tre* [me:tr].

EXERCISE I

A. Pronounce the following words, with particular reference to the distinctions indicated in § 1. Thrust the tongue tip forward for *t*, *d*, *l*, *n*, and *r*, rolling or trilling the *r* against the base of the upper teeth: *peine*, *perdre*, *père*, *permettre*, *pipe*, *pire*, *baisser*, *belle*, *bébé*, *blé*, *tel*, *terre*, *tête*, *tirer*, *treize*, *triste*, *dépêchez*, *dîner*, *dirai*, *faire*, *fête*, *fraîche*, *fidèle*, *finir*, *vérité*, *verre*, *vide*, *vie*, *vive*, *ville*, *vite*, *laine*, *liberté*, *livre*, *mai*, *maîtresse*, *même*, *mère*, *mètre*, *midi*, *mille*, *naître*, *nez*, *ni*, *Nîmes*, *reine*, *répètent*, *respect*, *reste*, *restez*, *riai*, *rire*.

B. Divide into syllables the first twenty words of A.

C. Group the words in A having as the stressed vowel the sound of [e]; [ɛ]. Pronounce these groups several times.

D. Group the words in A having vowel digraphs and indicate by phonetic symbols the spoken value of each digraph.

E. Write in phonetic symbols the last twenty words of A.

F. Pronounce the following words printed in phonetic symbols: [be:t, bibl, brik, bref, kle:r, kle, ekri:r, edifis, epe, e:tr, evite, febl, fe, fe:r, ferm, ferme, fidelite, erb, ivɛ:r, ide, il, le, led, letr, le, le:v, le:vr, libr, me:tr, me, mele, merite, merit, midi, mil, min, ne:tr, pe:r, pe, pike, ple:r, prefere, prefɛ:r, pre, pre, presk, pre:t, kel, ki, kite, ri, sel, tel, te:r, tre, ve:r, vi, vit, vre, verite].

G. Group the words in F having long stressed vowels and pronounce them carefully, noting the final consonant sound.

H. Analyze the function of the accent marks in A.

LESSON II

§. 13. **Silent letters.**—In French as in English, a letter often has no sound value: cf. Eng. *knight* and Fr. *homme*. There are many exceptions to the rules governing such cases; the student should note these exceptions in the phonetic transcription, particularly in the case of pronounced final consonants, since *final consonants are normally silent*.¹ In addition, the following letters are commonly silent: **h** mute or aspirate (cf. § 39); plural **s**; verb-endings **-e**, **-es**, **-ent** (cf. § 11); final unaccented **e**² and unaccented **e** final in a medial syllable preceded by a vowel sound (cf. § 11); **u** in **qu** [k], **gu** [g]; **c** after a nasal vowel; **e** in **ge** before **a**, **o**; **m**, **n** causing the nasalization of a vowel (cf. § 33).

Examples: é-pais [e-pe], fait [fe], drap [dra], hom-me [ɔm], pi-pes [pip], met-tent [mɛt], li-vre [li:vr], main [mɛ̃], é-le-ver [el-ve], pi-que [pik], gui-chet [gi-ʃɛ], franc [frã], pi-geon [pi-ʒɔ̃].

§ 14. **d, t, l, n.**—In the pronunciation of the consonants **d**, **t**,³ **l**, and **n** thrust the tip of the tongue forward against the base of the upper teeth; do not curl the tongue tip backward toward the roof of the mouth as in English *dinner*. For final **d** in liaison, cf. § 40. Avoid audible breathing after final **d, t**.

di-ner [di-ne], ti-rez [ti-re], lit [li], fi-ni [fi-ni] vi-de [vid], quit-te [kit].

§ 15. **r.**—The letter **r** is pronounced in French by trilling the tip of the tongue against the upper gums or the base of the upper teeth; thrust the tongue tip forward. Do not curl it backward as in English. This sound ([r]) is more easily made by the average student than the *uvular* [R], produced by the vibration of the uvula (lobe of the soft palate) against the back of the tongue, drawn

¹ Cf. § 40 for the pronunciation of final consonants in liaison. Commonly, the consonants **c**, **f**, **l**, **r** are pronounced when final, as in *sec* [sek], *chef* [ʃɛf], *sel* [sɛl], *fer* [fe:r]. Note, however, that **r** is silent in the verb-ending **-er** and in **-ier**.

² Cf. § 26, n. 1, for exceptions in the case of final **e**; note that these words constitute the list suffering elision (cf. § 39).

³ The following statement applies to **t** with the dental explosive value [t] and not with its fricative value [s], found regularly in the spelling **-tion** [sjɔ̃].

back, with the tip behind the lower teeth. The *lingual* [r] may be practiced in combination with [d] and [t], as in *try, trip, trap, dry, drip, drop*. For uvular [R], combine with [k] and [g], as in *cry, crow, croup, grip, grope, group*. Only the lingual [r] will be used in this text. When final after another consonant sound, [r] is aspirated, or breathed.

rei-ne [re:n], res-ter [res-te], gris [gri], liv-re [li:vr].

§ 16. **s, x**.—The letter **s** has in general the sound of *s* in *sun*; the symbol is [s]. When between vowels, it is pronounced as *s* in *rose*; the symbol is [z]. For final **s** in liaison, cf. § 40; if not in liaison, final **s** is normally silent (cf. § 13).

sai-sir [se:zi:r], clas-se [kla:s], sous [su], res-ter [res-te].

The letter **x** is usually equivalent to [ks], as *x* in *axiom*, but in the prefixes **ex-**, **hex-**, **sex-** followed by a vowel it has the value [gz], as *x* in *exist*. In a few numerals, it has the value [s].

max-ime [mak-sim], ex-ile [eg-zil], six [sis].

§ 17. **c, c cedilla, cc, ch, sc**.—The letter **c**, when followed by the vowels **e, i, y**, and **ç** have the sound of *c* in *city* (= [s]); when followed by **a, o, u** or a consonant the letter **c** has the sound of *c* in *can* (= [k]). In general, final **c** is pronounced [k] (cf. § 13).

i-ci [i-si], ces-ser [se-se], pla-ça [pla-sa], ca-fé [ka-fe], com-me [kɔm], vé-cu [ve-ky], sec [sek].

Double **c** followed by **a, o, u**, or a consonant has the value [k]; followed by **e, i** it is pronounced [ks].

ac-cor-der [a-kɔr-de], ac-cep-ter [ak-sɛp-te].

The consonant digraph **ch** has approximately the sound of *sh* in *shun*; the symbol is [ʃ]. Protrude the lips.

chai-se [ʃe:z], ri-che [riʃ], cher-ché [ʃɛr-ʃe].

Before **a, o, u** or a consonant **sc** is pronounced [sk]; before **e, i, y** it is pronounced [s]. The trigraph **sch** is always [ʃ].

scan-da-le [skā-dal], scē-ne [se:n], schis-me [ʃism].

§ 18. **g, gg, ge, gu, gn**.—The letter **g** before **a, o, u**, or a consonant, has the sound of *g* in *got* (= [g]); before **e, i, y** it has the sound of *z* in *azure* (cf. § 19). The symbol is [ʒ].

gar-çon [gar-sɔ̃], gros [gro], gî-te [ʒit], ba-ga-ge [ba-gaʒ].

The combination **ge** before **a, o, u** is pronounced [ʒ]; **gu** (*gue* final) before **e, i** has the value [g]. Cf. § 13.

na-geai [na-ʒe], *guer-re* [gɛ:r], *ba-gue* [bag].

Double **g** followed by a consonant is pronounced [g]; double **g** followed by **e** has the sound of [gʒ].

ag-gra-ver [a-gra-ve], *sug-gé-rer* [syg-ʒe-re].

The consonant digraph **gn** has approximately the value of *ni* in *onion*. The symbol is [ɲ]. The blade of the tongue should be pressed against the hard palate and the tip deflected against the lower teeth. Utter the sound as one sound; do not give a separate pronunciation for either **g** or **n**.

vi-gne [viɲ], *a-gneau* [aɲo], *crai-gnis* [kre-ɲi].

§ 19. *j*.—The consonant **j** has the sound of *z* in *azure* (= [ʒ]). Protrude the lips and utter it energetically. It never has the sound of *j* in *jest* or *judge*. Cf. § 18 for other spelling equivalents for [ʒ].

ja-mais [ʒa-mɛ], *jo-li* [ʒo-li], *bi-jou* [bi-ʒu].

§ 20. *a, a grave, a circumflex*.—The vowel **a** has in general a sound between the *a* in *pat* and the *a* in *father*. There is more rounding of the lips than for English open *a*, with only a slight retraction of the corners; the tongue is flat, with the tip lightly touching the lower teeth. This sound is called *open a*; the symbol is [a]. The same value is assigned **â**, without exception.

a-gir [a-ʒi:r], *fa-ri-ne* [fa-rin], *ma-da-me* [ma-dam], *là* [la].

However, the vowel **a** before **-tion** [sjɔ̃], **-sion** [zjɔ̃], and the final sound of [s] and [z] has the value of *a* in *father*. The mouth is more open than for [a], with the lips slightly rounded, the tongue flat, and the tip withdrawn from the lower teeth. This sound is called *close a*; the symbol is [ɑ]. This sound is commonly given to **â** also. Less common is the spelling **a** before silent, final **s**.

na-tion [na-sjɔ̃], *oc-ca-sion* [ɔ-ka-zjɔ̃], *ba-se* [ba:z], *clas-se* [kla:s], *pas* [pa], *â-me* [ɑ:m], *grâ-ce* [gra:s].

§ 21. *o, o circumflex*.—Usually the vowel **o** has the sound of *o* in *often*, without the English off-glide and with the lips rounded

slightly more than for [a], but without tension in the cheek muscles. This sound is called *open o*; the symbol is [ɔ].

no-te [nɔt], fort [fɔ:r], nord [nɔ:r], ro-be [rɔb].

However, as the final sound in the word or before *-tion* [sjɔ̃] or the sound [z], it has the value of *o* in *oval*, spoken without off-glide, with the lips well rounded and protruded and the jaw muscles slightly tensed. It is then called *close o*; the symbol is [o]. This is the usual value for *ô* also.

mot [mo], mo-tion [mo-sjɔ̃], ro-se [ro:z], hôte [o:t].

§ 22. *au, eau*.—The vowel digraph *au* when final and elsewhere, except before *r*, has the sound of close *o* (= [o]); before *r* it is pronounced [ɔ]. The trigraph *eau* is always pronounced [o].

au [o], chaud [ʃo], aus-si [o-si], au-rai [ɔ-re], ba-teau [ba-to].

§ 23. *ou, ou grave, ou circumflex*.—The vowel digraphs *ou*, *ô*, and *ou* (not followed by a vowel) have invariably the sound of *oo* in *boot*, uttered without off-glide, with the lips closely rounded and pursed and with more muscular effort than for [o]. The symbol is [u].

sous [su], *ou* [u], *croû-te* [krut], *pour* [pu:r].

EXERCISE II

A. *Pronounce the following words with special reference to the vowel sounds* [a] [ɑ] [ɔ] [o] [u]: *page, pâle, pomme, pot, pour, battre, bas, bonne, beau, bout, table, tâche, tort, tôt, tour, dame, dort, dos, douze, quatre, eas, corps, côte, coup, gare, gâteau, gorge, gauche, goutte, fable, fâché, fort, faute, foule, vache, votre, vos, vous, sac, sable* [sa:bl], *sorte, sot, sou, zone* [zo:n], *chat, château, chose, chou, déjà, George, jaune, jour.*

B. *Arrange the words in A into groups according to the sound of the stressed vowel in each word; analyze the spelling equivalents for the stressed vowel in each group.*

C. *Pronounce the following words with special reference to the consonants c, ç, g, and combinations in which they are involved (cc, ch, sc, gg, ge, gu, gn):* *accepter, achat, acheter, afficher, âge, agir, article, avec, bagage, baigner, belge, bicyclette, boucher, cacher, cette, cercle, chaud, chaque, chocolat, cloche, colline, corriger, diriger, égal, étage, exercice, facile, fatigué, fromage, gilet, gomme, gros, guider, guerre, lac, léger, ligne, neige, obliger, octobre,*

peigne, place, poche, raccommoder, réciter, respect, richesse, rouge, sac, sèche, signe, signifie, toucher, vague, ça, plaçait, traça.

D. *Divide into syllables the first twenty words of C.*

E. *Write in phonetic symbols each of the twenty words listed in D.*

F. *List the words in A having long stressed vowels and group according to type, i.e., the determining factor for length.*

G. *Pronounce the following words printed in phonetic symbols: [adʁɛs, ɛnabl, alo:r, amu:r, apare:tr, apɔrte, apre, apeti, otɔmɔbil, avril, bato, barb, batr, berʒe, blu:z, bu, bref, kapitɛn, kasket, ʃapo, ʃo:v, ʃokola, kle:r, klima, kuʃe, ku:r, kuto, kri, dezire, diriʒe, dis, dus, eʃape, ɛl, ɛspɛs, ɛksprime, ɛkstraɔrdine:r, fardo, fe:t, fis, fɔrs, ge, glas, ɔpital, ɔrlo:ʒ, ʒoli, ʒurne, lɔkɔmɔti:v].*

H. *Draw a line through the silent letters in the first twenty words listed in A.*

LESSON III

§ 24. **u, u circumflex.**—The sound of **u** and **û** has no English counterpart. Take the tongue position for [i] (cf. § 7) with the tongue tip thrust against the lower teeth, then protrude and round the lips as for [u] (cf. § 23), but with more muscular tension as in whistling a high note. Keep the tongue and lips firm and without change in position during the articulation. It has never the sound of *u* in *cute* or of *oo* in *boot*; there must be protrusion of the lips and tense muscular action. The symbol is [y].

lu-ne [lyn] pu-blic [py-blik], stu-pi-de [sty-pid], sâr [sy:r].

§ 25. **eu, eu circumflex, œu.**—The digraph **eu**, final in the sound of a word or before [z] and [t], and the trigraph **œu**, when final, have no equivalent sound in English. Take the tongue position for [e] (cf. § 8) and then round the lips as for close **o** (cf. § 21); thrust the lips well out as for [y], keep the tongue tip pressed against the lower teeth, and tense the lip muscles somewhat less than for [y]. This is a difficult sound for English students and, together with [y], requires much practice. It is called *close eu*; the symbol is [ø]. The digraph **eû** (rare) also has this sound.

bleu [blø], creux [krø], Meu-se [mø:z], vœu [vø], jeû-ne [ʒø:n].

The combinations **eu** (rarely, **ue** after **c, g,** and **q**) and **œu** followed by a consonant sound other than [z] or [t] have no English equivalent in sound. Take the tongue position for open **e** (cf. § 10) and then round the lips as for open **o** (cf. § 21); keep the tongue tip thrust forward but lower than for [ø], with the lips wider apart but still rounded and without tension. Avoid the sound of [r] following. This sound is called *open eu*; the symbol is [œ].

seul [sœl], bœuf [bœf], cou-leur [ku-lœ:r], fleu-ve [flœ:v].

§ 26. **Unaccented e.**—In addition to the sound values accorded unaccented **e** in § 11, it sometimes has the value of **e** in *the man*, spoken quickly, but with more rounding of the lips. It is without tension, an intermediate sound between [ø] and [œ]. This value

holds for *e* final in a few words of one syllable,¹ when ending an initial syllable, and medial when preceded or followed by two consonant sounds. This sound is called *mute e*; the symbol is [ə].

le [lə], de-bout [də-bu], cre-ver [krə-ve], que [kə].

§ 27. *i* as a semi-consonant.—Before a vowel sound as in -ion, -ien, -ienne, -ier, -ière, -iel, -ielle, -ied, etc., the vowel letter *i* has the sound of *y* in *yes*, pronounced quickly; it is formed by raising the tongue higher than for [i], causing friction in excess of the voice. The symbol is [j].

mien-ne [mjɛn], fer-mier [fɛr-mje], ciel [sjɛl], pied [pje].

§ 28. *il*, *ill*.—Preceded by a vowel sound, final *il* and medial *ill* have the sound of semi-consonant *i* (= [j]). If *ill* is preceded by a consonant sound, it has the value of [ij]. There must be no separate pronunciation of the *l* or *ll*.

a-beil-le [a-bɛ:j], tra-vail [tra-va:j], fil-le [fi:j].

§ 29. *ui*.—There is no English counterpart for the sound of *u* in *ui* in French; it is a semi-consonant sound, produced by raising the tongue higher in the production of the vowel [y], causing audible friction. The utterance should be rapid and tense, fusing the semi-consonant sound with the following vowel sound, forming an inseparable combination. The symbol is [ɥ]. The sound may be practiced by fusing the vowel sounds [u] and [i] into *one* syllable. Similar combinations are *ue* [ɥe], *ua* [ɥa], etc.

lui [ɥi], huit [ɥit], suis [sɥi], juif [ʒɥif].

§ 30. *oi*, *oi* circumflex.—In general, *oi*, *ô* are pronounced like *wa* in *water*, but with the open value of *a* (= [a]). The close value of *a* (= [ɑ]) is sometimes substituted for [a] when *oi* is preceded by *r*. The symbol for the semi-consonant sound in this combination is [w]. Other and less frequent combinations having the sound [w] are *œ* [wa], *oua* [wa], *oue* [wɛ], *oui* [wi].

mois [mwa], loi [lwa], croix [krwa] or [krwa], Louis [lwi].

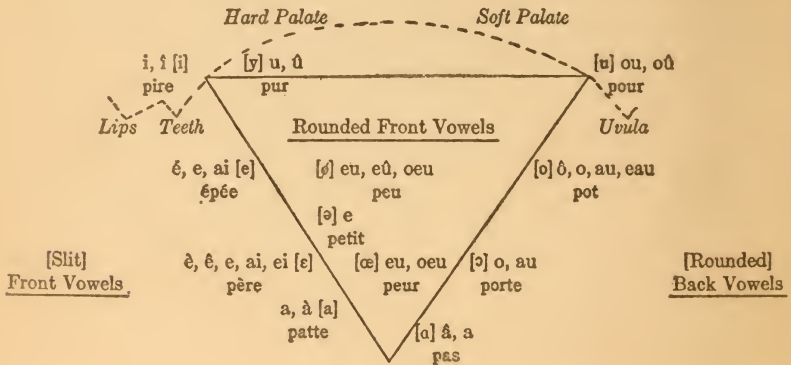
¹ The list is as follows: *je*, *me*, *te*, *se*, *le*, *ce*, *de*, *ne*, *que* (and certain compounds, as *parce que*, *quelque*, etc.). Mute *e* is subject to *elision* (cf. §§ 11, 39); a complete analysis of its behavior in connected speech would not be suited to the present text. When plural -s is added to any of the foregoing words *e* changes its value from [ə] to [ɛ], as in *mes* [mɛ], *tes* [tɛ], *ses* [sɛ], etc.

§ 31. *y*.—The letter *y* preceding a vowel letter has the semi-consonant value of *i* (= [j]); preceding a consonant, it has the vowel value of *i* (= [i]). Intervocalic, i.e., between vowels, it is equivalent to *i+i*, the first *i* forming with the preceding vowel a digraph representing a single sound, such as *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*, and the second *i* keeping its consonantal value of [j]. Such combinations are *ay* [ɛj], *ey* [ɛj], *oy* [waʝ], *uy* [uj].

ly-re [li:r], *ay-ez* [ɛ-je], *foy-er* [fwa-je], *tuy-au* [tɥi-jo].

§ 32. Summary of the oral vowels.—

The phonetic symbols for the twelve oral vowel sounds may be so grouped as to show the relative tongue and lip positions and jaw angle for each sound. In the following diagram, a modification of



Viëtor's *Vowel Triangle*, the four sounds arranged along the right edge of the triangle are formed with the lips rounded and the tongue retracted toward the soft palate, whereas the four sounds to the left of the triangle are formed with the lips open (slit) and the tongue forward (front) toward the hard palate. The remaining sounds within the triangle are formed with rounded lips and tongue forward. Relative differences in tongue height and jaw angle, as well as in the size of the lip opening, are indicated by the vertical spacing of the symbols, diminishing from [a] to [i] and [u]. Common spelling equivalents and a cue word are given with each symbol.

EXERCISE III

A. *Pronounce the following words with special reference to the rounded front vowel sounds [y] [ø] [œ] [ə]:* punir, peu, peuple, petit, buffet, bœufs [bø], beurre, tu, auteur, tenir, dur, deux, ardeur, demi, cultiver, que, futur, feu, feuille, fenêtre, vue, vœux, veuf, venir, sur, ceux, seul, se, mesure, cheval, cheveux, juste, jeu, jeune, jeter, mule, meuble, mener, nul, neuf, nœuf, lune, leur, le, rue, revue.

B. *Arrange the words in A into groups according to the presence of [y], [ø], or [œ].*

C. *List the words in A containing mute e [ə] and analyze the spelling in each case.*

D. *Pronounce the following words with special reference to the semi-consonant sounds [j], [w], and [ɥ]:* paille, papier, pareil, piano, pièce, pied, pierre, poire, poison, produire, puis, billet, boire, boîte, bruit, bouteille, tailleur, toit, toile, trottoir, doigt, quoi, feuille, fier [fjɛ:r], fière, fille, fois, foyer, vieux, vieille, voici, voix, voiture, voyage, siècle, siège, soie, soif, soigner, souhaiter [swɛte], suivre, choisir, joie, jouer, jour, joyeux, joyeuse, juillet [ʒɥijɛ], meilleur, mieux, mois, moitié, muette, nièce, noir, nuage, nuit, lieu, loi, louer, roi, royaume, froid, fruit.

E. *Divide into syllables the first twenty words of D.*

F. *Write in phonetics the first twenty words listed in D.*

G. *Pronounce the following words printed in phonetic symbols:* [sulʒe, servʒet, trava:j, tradɥi:r, dəvwa:r, kwafœ:r, netwaje, sɔlə:j, fami:j, fotœ:j, vulwa:r, vwa, travajœ:r, tablʒe, tɛrœ:r, sɥi:vr, sware, revɛʒe, regylʒe, reysi:r, rəmɛrsʒe, kwakə, pusʒe:r, pwatrin, plɥi, ɔrɛ:j, ɔrgœjø, pa:j, nəvø, muʒwa:r, miljø, lymʒe:r, ʒødi, ɥit, episʒe, kɥizin].

LESSON IV

§ 33. **Nasalization.**—There are four nasal oral vowel sounds in French. They have no English counterparts. They are formed by allowing the breath to pass through the openings of the mouth and the nose *at the same time* during the pronunciation of the four oral vowel sounds [ɛ], [a], [ɔ], and [œ]. Take the lip and tongue positions indicated for the oral vowels and allow the soft palate to hang loosely as in breathing, resulting in a nasal resonance added to the voiced sound of the vowel. The lips and tongue should remain fixed during the articulation or an [n] sound or an English **-ng** twang will result. The phonetic sign of nasalization is [~], written over the oral vowel symbol.

The nasalization of a vowel or vowel digraph is indicated in spelling by a single **m** or **n** following *in the same syllable*. Double **mm**, **nn**, or **mn** (= **nn**) do not nasalize the preceding vowel. The **m** or **n** causing nasalization is silent (cf. § 13) unless in liaison (cf. § 40).

§ 34. *im, in, aim, ain, eim, ein.*—When **i**, **ai**, **ei** are followed by a single **m** or **n** in the same syllable, they are pronounced like open **e**, *nasalized*. The symbol is [ē].

pin [pē], fain [fē], pain [pē], Rheims [rē:s], plein [plē].

§ 35. *am, an, em, en.*—When **a**, **e** are followed by a single **m** or **n** in the same syllable, they are pronounced like close **a**, *nasalized*. The symbol is [ā].

dan-sant [dā-sā], ar-gent [ar-žā], a-vant [a-vā], en-cre [ā:kr].

The combination **ien**, occurring in monosyllables and as a suffix, has the value of semi-consonant **i** (= [j]) plus open **e**, nasalized. The value is [jē]. The combination **yen** is also pronounced [jē].

mien [mjē], re-vient [rə-vjē], sien [sjē], moy-en [mwa-jē].

§ 36. *om, on.*—The vowel **o** followed by **m** or **n** in the same syllable has the sound of open **o**, *nasalized*; the symbol is [ō].¹

bon [bō], tom-ber [tō-be], vio-lon [vjō-lō].

¹ The sound nasalized is really nearer close **o** [o] than open **o** [ɔ]; the A.P.I. symbol [ō] is retained, however, for uniformity.

§ 37. *um, un, eun*.—When *u, eu* are followed by *m* or *n* in the same syllable, they have the sound of [œ], *nasalized*. The symbol is [œ̃].

cha-cun [ʃa-kœ̃], *par-fum* [par-fœ̃], *jeûn* [ʒœ̃n].

§ 38. *oin*.—The combination *oin* has the sound value of the semi-consonant [w] plus nasalized open *e*; the phonetic representation is [wɛ̃].

be-soin [bə-zwɛ̃], *coin* [kwɛ̃], *join-dre* [ʒwɛ̃:dr].

§ 39. *Elision*.—A few words,¹ mainly monosyllables ending in *e, a, i*, drop the final vowel and replace it with an apostrophe (cf. § 2) before an initial vowel or mute *h*² of a following word. The two words are pronounced as one word. The loss, or elision, of mute *e* in connected discourse, though retained in spelling, is an intricate subject not within the scope of the present discussion. Cf. § 13 for the occurrence of elision in a medial syllable when the syllable is preceded by a single vowel sound; for the retention of medial [ə] cf. § 26 and note.

l'eau [lo] for *la eau*, *l'homme* [lɔm] for *le homme*.

s'il [sil] for *si il*, *re-ve-nu* [rəvny], *de-ve-nir* [dəv-ni:r].

§ 40. *Liaison*.—*Liaison* or linking occurs only within a group of words closely related in thought; it is the pronunciation of a final consonant,³ usually silent, with an initial vowel or *mute h* of a following word.⁴ The following changes in sound result

¹ The list of words that elide is as follows: *je, me, te, se, ce, le, la, de, ne, que* (and some compounds), *si* (before *il, ils*).

² Although *h* is not pronounced (cf. § 13), it sometimes prevents elision or liaison (cf. § 40); it is then called *aspirate h*. *Mute h* allows both elision and liaison. To learn the nature of *h*, the student should consult a dictionary or word list. In general, the initial *h* in French words derived from the Latin is *mute*.

³ The consonant may be final in spelling as in *les amis* [lezami] or it may be followed by a silent unaccented *e* [ə], i.e., phonetically final, as in *une amie* [ynami]; it is linked in either case.

⁴ Note that *et and* and *mais but* do not enter into liaison. Nasal vowels in liaison may sound the final *n* and retain their nasal quality, or denasalize, i.e., become oral, as in *un homme* [œ̃nɔm] or [œ̃nɔm].

from liaison: **s**, **x** become [z], **d** becomes [t], and **f** frequently becomes [v]. The phonetic sign is [^].¹

aux^armes [ozarm], les^amis [lezami], des^hommes [dezom].

§ 41. **Stress groups and liaison.**—In French as in English the various words of a sentence fall into groups in connected speech. These groups are called “stress groups,” and it is *within* these groups and not between them that linking occurs, causing the members of the group to be pronounced *as one word*. Two general principles control such linking: ease of utterance and close connection in the thought. The following are typical groups:

Nous^entendons. [nuzãtãdõ]	<i>Pronoun subject plus verb</i>	We hear.
Je les^aime. [zølezẽm]	<i>Pronoun object plus verb</i>	I like them.
Chantent^ils? [ã:til]	<i>Verb plus subject</i>	Are they singing?
Les^élèves. [lezel:v]	<i>Article plus noun</i>	The pupils.
De grands^amis. [døgrãzami]	<i>Adjective plus noun</i>	Great friends.
J'avais^été. [zãvezete]	<i>Auxiliary verb plus past participle</i>	I had been.
Il n'est pas^arrivé. [ilnẽpaz- arive]	<i>Adverb plus verb</i>	He did not come.
Dans^un jour. [dãzẽzu:r]	<i>Preposition plus comple- ment</i>	In a day.
Tout^à fait. [tutãfẽ]	<i>Idiomatic expression</i>	Completely.

EXERCISE IV

A. Pronounce the following words with special reference to the nasal vowels, indicated by a single **m** or **n** in the same syllable with a vowel or a vowel digraph: pain, pantalon, pont, bain, banque, bonbon, brun, tant, tempête, tendre, timbre, ton, dans, danger, done, quinze, quand, content, aucun, gant, fin, fain, foïn, fond, parfum, vain, vent, vendre, sain, sans, santé, sembler, soin, son, sombre, champs, chambre, gens, gentil, main, menton, manche, manger, moins, mon, monde, montagne, nom, nombre, non, lent, lampe, loin, long, longtemps, lundi, remplir, rentrer, rond, rompre.

B. Group the words in A according to the presence of [ẽ], [ã], [õ], [œ], and analyze the spelling equivalents by underlining the letters representing the nasal vowel sounds.

C. List the words in A having long stressed vowels and analyze each case.

D. Pronounce the following words: ancien, automne, banc, une, bientôt,

¹The linking of only orthographically final consonants is so indicated in the examples and exercises of subsequent lessons.

blanche, charbon, commun, brun, canif, demain, cuisine, employer, douzaine, ensemble, examiner, enfant, environ, fameux, façon, fiancé, fumer, grimper, janvier, juin, innocent, ignorer, machine, manière, mien, minute, mouton, moyen, ombre, omettre, opinion, présenter, punir, rien, silence.

E. *List the words in D that do not contain a nasal vowel sound.*

F. *Write in phonetic symbols the first twenty words in D.*

G. *Pronounce the following, with attention to elision and liaison: un achat, deux amis, s'il arrive, un an, l'eau, après un autre jour, devant eux, quand elle parle, et ils écoutent, pour entendre, les hommes, mon ami, jusqu'alors, vous êtes.*

LESSON V

§ 42. The infinitive.—

parl er [parle]	(I)	to speak
voul oir [vulwa:r]	(II)	to wish
vend re [vā:dr]	(III)	to sell
sort ir [sɔrti:r]	(IV)	to leave

The verb-endings **-er**, **-oir**, **-re**, **-ir** indicate the infinitive form of the verb; it is under this form that the verb is listed in dictionaries and in vocabularies.

More than four-fifths of the verbs in the French language have the infinitive form ending in **-er**; they are classed as the *first* conjugation. Those ending in **-oir** form the *second*, those in **-re** the *third*, and those in **-ir** the *fourth* conjugations. All but four of the irregular verbs in the French language are in the last three classes; these irregular verbs include the commonest and therefore the most important verbs.

§ 43. The present participle.—

parl ant [parlā]	(I)	speaking
voul ant [vulā]	(II)	wishing
vend ant [vādā]	(III)	selling
sort ant [sɔrtā]	(IV)	leaving

The ending **-ant** is characteristic of all present participle forms in French; cf. the English ending *-ing*.

§ 44. The past participle.—

parl é [parle]	(I)	spoken
voul u [vuly]	(II)	wished
vend u [vādy]	(III)	sold
sort i [sɔrti]	(IV)	left

The endings **-é**, **-u**, **-i** indicate the past participle form of the verb. All **-er** (I) verbs have the past participle in **-é**, most **-oir** (II) and **-re** (III) verbs in **-u**, and **-ir** (IV) verbs in **-i**. There are many irregular forms in the II, III, and IV conjugations.

§ 45. The present indicative.¹—

je parl e	[ʒə parl]	I speak	je vend s	[ʒə vā]	I sell
tu parl es	[ty parl]	you speak	tu vend s	[ty vā]	you sell
il parl e	[il parl]	he speaks	il vend*	[il vā]	he sells
nous parl ons	[nu parlō]	we speak	nous vend ons	[nu vādō]	we sell
vous parl ez	[vu parle]	you speak	vous vend ez	[vu vāde]	you sell
ils parl ent	[il parl]	they speak	ils vend ent	[il vā:d]	they sell

* The ending -t is omitted when the stem ends in -d, -t.

The present indicative endings are -e, -es, -e or -s, -s, -t* for the singular forms and -ons, -ez, -ent for the plural forms. All conjugations are alike in the plural endings; in the singular, -e, -es, -e are characteristic of all first-conjugation verbs and -s, -s, -t* of the remaining conjugations.

It is not possible to identify positively the tense and form by the ending alone, because of repetition of endings and variation in irregular verbs. The following identifications are possible, however: the first or third person singular by -e (cf. § 46), the first or second person singular by -s, the second person singular by -es, the third person singular by -t*, the first person plural by -ons, the second person plural by -ez, and the third person plural by -ent.

Note that with the exception of -ons [ō], -ez [e] the endings are *silent*, causing the stress to fall upon the stem; later, in the irregular verbs, the forms bearing the stress upon the stem will be found subject to irregularities, whereas the first and second person plural forms will remain regular.

The simple form of the verb not only represents the simple English form, as *il parle he speaks*, but also the progressive form, as *he is speaking*, and the emphatic form, *he does speak*. Consequently, the student must interpret the simple French verb form as best befits the context.

¹ The four conjugations follow the same scheme of tense formation and with the exception of two tenses have the same endings for the corresponding personal forms. Any variation in tense formation, ending, or stem constitutes an irregularity and the verb is classed as an irregular verb. All -er verbs, except four, are regular. All -oir verbs, many -re verbs, and most -ir verbs are irregular. For the present discussion, *parler* [parle] *to speak* will represent the first conjugation and *vendre* [vā:dr] *to sell* the second, third, and fourth conjugations. A detailed discussion of a type verb from each conjugation will be made in subsequent lessons.

§ 46. The imperative.—

<u>parl e</u> [parl] speak	<u>vend s</u> [vā] sell
parl ons [parlɔ̃] let us speak	vend ons [vādɔ̃] let us sell
<u>parl ez</u> [parle] speak	<u>vend ez</u> [vāde] sell

The endings of the imperative in the singular are **-e** for the first conjugation and **-s** for the remaining conjugations; in the plural all conjugations have the endings **-ons**, **-ez**. Note the similarity to the endings of the present indicative and the absence of subject pronouns; the absence of subject, whether noun or pronoun, is a positive identification of an imperative form; cf. **vous parlez** *you are speaking* and **parlez** *speak*.

§ 47. The present subjunctive.—

Memorize

je parl e [ʒə parl] I speak	je vend e [ʒə vā:d] I sell
tu parl es [ty parl] you speak	tu vend es [ty vā:d] you sell
il parl e [il parl] he speaks	il vend e [il vā:d] he sells
nous parl ions [nu parljɔ̃] we speak	nous vend ions [nu vādjɔ̃] we sell
vous parl iez [vu parlje] you speak	vous vend iez [vu vādje] you sell
ils parl ent [il parl] they speak	ils vend ent [il vā:d] they sell

The regular present subjunctive endings for all conjugations are **-e**, **-es**, **-e**, **-ions**, **-iez**, **-ent**. Note the similarity to the endings of the present indicative of first conjugation verbs, except for the variation in first and second person plural forms **-ions**, **-iez**. Positive identification by ending is not possible; identification of person is possible to the extent noted in § 45. The stress in the singular and third person plural forms is on the stem; elsewhere, on the ending (cf. § 45).

Venez avant qu'il parte.

Quoi qu'il ne parle pas.

Il regrette que je le vende.

Come before he leaves.

Although he does not speak.

He regrets that I am selling it.

In usage the subjunctive is practically limited to subordinate clauses generally introduced by **que** [kə] *that* or some compound of **que**, as **quoique** [kwakə] *although*. The English equivalent rarely varies in form from the indicative.

§ 48. *tu* and *vous*.—

<i>tu</i> parles	(<i>one person</i>)	you speak, thou speakest
<i>vous</i> parlez	(<i>one person</i>)	you speak
<i>vous</i> parlez	(<i>more than one person</i>)	you speak

The subject pronoun *vous* [vu] may refer to one or more persons, but the verb form is invariably plural; cf. English *you*, German *Sie*, and Spanish *Usted*. The pronoun *tu* [ty] occurs in addressing a near relative, an intimate friend, a small child, an animal, or an inanimate object; it occurs also in poetic and sacred address, as English *thou*. It is of *familiar* usage and of restricted occurrence.

§ 49. *il*, *elle*, *ils*, *elles*.—

Jean chante; <i>il</i> chante.	John sings; <i>he</i> sings.
Marie chante; <i>elle</i> chante.	Mary sings; <i>she</i> sings.
L'oiseau chante; <i>il</i> chante.	The bird sings; <i>it</i> sings.
La pomme est rouge; <i>elle</i> est rouge.	The apple is red; <i>it</i> is red.
Jean et Henri chantent; <i>ils</i> chantent.	John and Henry sing; <i>they</i> sing.
Marie et Rose chantent; <i>elles</i> chantent.	Mary and Rose sing; <i>they</i> sing.
Les oiseaux chantent; <i>ils</i> chantent.	The birds sing; <i>they</i> sing.
Les pommes sont rouges; <i>elles</i> sont rouges.	The apples are red; <i>they</i> are red.

The subject pronouns *il* [il], *elle* [el], besides meaning *he*, *she*, respectively, refer to animals, inanimate objects, or abstractions, with the meaning *it*; the choice is determined by the gender of the noun to which reference is made. A similar usage governs the plural third person pronouns *ils* [il], *elles* [el], meaning *they*.

EXERCISE V

A. Identify the accent marks in the following list of words, and indicate their value by means of a phonetic transcription of the words: âgé, après, boîte, déjà, être, garçon, mère, l'ami, haïr, règle, Noël, vérité, à cheval, marché, prêt, thé, préféré, le vôtre, théâtre, tôt, sûr, tâche, sécher, progrès, maître, goût.

B. Pronounce the following words with special reference to the spellings discussed in §§ 7-12: affaire, aimer, vrai, visiter, treize, tête, thé, sept [set], service, sec, sèche, sécher, mettre, riz, récitez, préférer, presque, prêtez, plaisir,

plaire, peine, paire, paix, mai, maître, mêler, mène, mer, merci, mètre, midi, jette, ligne, vigne, signe, digne, laisser, lait, laine, laide, lettre, lèvres, libre, fle, hiver [ivɛ:r], hésiter, herbe, gai, gilet, fixer.

C. *Identify the following forms as infinitive, present participle, or past participle and give their English equivalents:* acheter, allant, arriver, attendre, allé, choisi, continuant, danser, descendu, dire, fumer, obéir, oubliant, ouvrir, perdu, quitté, répondu, réussi, servir, travailler, trouvant, venu, voulant, mené.

D. *Translate the following verb forms:* j'aime, nous attendons, ils cherchent, vous courez, nous servions, tu pleures, nous restons, je trouve, elle demande, vous entendiez, tirez, elles souffrent, il respire, répondons, nous promettons, porte, partez, je désire, oubliez, elles montent, levons, il laboure, elle travaille, ils voyagent, montrons, vous fumez, nous enseignons, attendez.

E. *Identify by infinitive, tense, person, and number the verb forms in D, thus:* j'aime—aimer, present indicative or present subjunctive, first person singular.

F. *Pronounce the following forms of trouver [truve], sortir [sɔrti:r], and give their meaning:* [ʒə tru:v, truvō, vu truvje, nu truvō, il tru:v, ɛl tru:v, ty tru:v, vu truve, truvā, nu truvjō, truve; il sɔrt, sɔrtō, vu sɔrte, ʒə sɔ:r, vu sɔrtje, sɔrtā, nu sɔrtjō, ty sɔrt, sɔrte, sɔrti, sɔ:r].

LESSON VI

§ 50. The noun: gender.—

There is no neuter gender in French; all nouns are either masculine or feminine. For animate beings, the gender is usually determined by sex, as *vache* f. *cow*, *garçon* m. *boy*, *poule* f. *hen*, but for inanimate objects and abstractions there is no positive means of determining the gender by form, meaning, or ending.¹ With limited degree of accuracy, however, it may be assumed that (a) names of trees, seasons, months, week-days, points of the compass, weights, measures, metals, chemicals, and names of countries and rivers not ending in mute *e* are *masculine*, and that (b) names of arts, sciences, trades, fruits, holidays, abstract nouns (commonly), most names of cities and towns, and names of countries and rivers ending in mute *e* are *feminine*.

In the absence of declensions, case-endings, and fixed word order, and because of the agreement in gender and number between nouns and articles, adjectives, pronouns, and sometimes participles, resulting in modifications of spelling and frequently of sound, it is highly important that the correct gender of the noun should be known in order to determine its relationship and understand the thought expressed by the sentence. To this end, the student is urged to acquire the habit of learning the correct form of the definite or indefinite article with each noun, thus: *le bateau* m. *boat*, *une année* f. *year*.

§ 51. The noun: number.—

arbre	tree	arbre s	trees	cheval	horse	cheval x	horses
ami	friend	ami s	friends	bateau	boat	bateau x	boats
champ	field	champ s	fields	genou	knee	genou x	knees
sac	bag	sac s	bags	lieu	place	lieu x	places

¹ Determined by *ending*, those nouns are commonly *feminine* that end in (a) mute *e* (exceptions: *-age*, *-acle*, *-ège*, *-ème*, which are masculine); (b) abstract nouns in *-eur* (except *honneur*, *labeur*, *bonheur*, *malheur*, which are masculine); (c) abstract nouns in *-té* and others in *-tié*; (d) *-on*, with few exceptions. This statement is of value only as a general guide.

In general, it is possible to determine the plural form of a noun by the ending -s or -x; a few nouns, however, end in -s, -x, -z in the singular and offer no change in the plural form, as *bras arm* or *arms*, *voix voice* or *voices*, *nez nose* or *noses*. A plural form in -aux denotes a singular form in -al, and -eaux a singular in -eau.

§ 52. The definite article: *le, la, l', les*.—

le sac	the bag	les sacs	the bags
la chaise	the chair	les chaises	the chairs
l'homme	the man	les hommes	the men
l'ami	the friend	les amis	the friends

The forms *le* [lə], *la* [la], *l'* (cf. § 39), *les* [le], occurring before nouns and adjectives, are forms of the definite article, meaning *the*. *Le* indicates a masculine singular noun and *la* a feminine singular noun. *L'* indicates a singular noun of either gender and *les* a plural noun of either gender.

Le succès est difficile.

Success is difficult.

Les plumes sont utiles.

Pens are useful.

The definite article occurring in French before abstract nouns and nouns used in a general sense should not be translated in English.

Le général Pétain est ici.

General Pétain is here.

La France est en Europe.

France is in Europe.

Il lève la main gauche.

He raises *his* left hand.

Trois sous la pièce.

Three cents *apiece*.

Elle travaille le lundi.

She works *on* Monday.

The definite article is used in French before qualified proper names and place names, contrary to English usage. It also replaces the possessive adjectives in referring to parts of the body (and articles of clothing), and is used in a distributive sense in expressions of cost and time.

§ 53. Case relationships: the noun.—

La fille parle.

The girl speaks.

Elle parle à la femme.

She speaks *to* the woman.

La femme prend le verre.

The woman takes the glass.

Elle prend le verre de la fille.

She takes the girl's glass.

Elle met le lait dans le verre.

She puts the milk in the glass.

Elle donne le verre à la fille.

She gives the glass *to* the girl.

La fille remercie la femme.

The girl thanks the woman.

There are no declensions with case-endings in French as in Latin. The subject and the direct object of the verb are indicated by the position of the noun, and the indirect object is indicated by the preposition *à* [a] *to* as in English. The genitive or possessive relationship is indicated invariably by the preposition *de* [də] *of* (cf. English 's or s').

Memorize

§ 54. The past descriptive.—

je parl ais	[ʒə parlə]	I spoke	je vend ais	[ʒə vāde]	I sold
tu parl ais	[ty parlə]	you spoke	tu vend ais	[ty vāde]	you sold
il parl ait	[il parlə]	he spoke	il vend ait	[il vāde]	he sold
nous parl ions	[nu parljɔ̃]	we spoke	nous vend ions	[nu vādʒɔ̃]	we sold
vous parl iez	[vu parlje]	you spoke	vous vend iez	[vu vādʒje]	you sold
ils parl aient	[il parlə]	they spoke	ils vend aient	[il vāde]	they sold

The past descriptive endings for all verbs are *-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient*. Note that the singular and the third plural endings are phonetically alike (= [ɛ]), that the first and second plural endings *-ions, -iez* correspond to those of the present subjunctive (cf. § 47), and that the endings are characteristic of the persons (cf. § 45).

The simple forms of the past descriptive translate the simple English past used in description, as *il parlait he spoke* or customary, habitual, past action, as *he used to speak*, or progressive past action, as *he was speaking*. The tense is used in French with descriptive rather than narrative force, furnishing the background for the narrative action.

§ 55. Résumé of the present tenses.—

memory

		Present Participle: $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{parl} \\ \text{vend} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ant}$						
Present Indicative		Present Subjunctive	Past Descriptive ¹	Imperative				
parl	vend	parl	parl	parl	parl			
						e	ais	—
						es	ais	e
						e	ait	—
						ons	ions	ons
ez	iez	ez						
ent	ent	ent	—	—				

¹ The past descriptive is here reckoned as a "present" tense, because its action bears a present relation toward past time; it is a sort of "present-in-the-past" type of action, e.g., *Nous parlions quand il est arrivé* *We were talking when he arrived* (*We were talking* representing the then-present action when his arrival took place).

Note the presence of the stem of the present participle in all the forms of the present tenses; that the endings are the same for all conjugations except in the singular of the present indicative and of the imperative; that in all singular forms and in the third plural the endings have a like phonetic value; and that the identification of tense by ending alone cannot be positive except in a few cases.

EXERCISE VI

A. *Pronounce the following words with special attention to the spellings discussed in §§ 20-23: amour, assez, août [u], au, aussi, aussitôt, autre, autour, balai, barbe, battre, bas, beau, beaucoup, bras, cas, classe, car, carte, cour, cravate, dame, date, drap, drapeau, dos, doux, doute, double, eau, faute, fort, forte, gros, grosse, haut, homme, là, lac, là-bas, lard, large, loup, mort, mot, nord, nouveau, repas, sou, tard, tartine, tôt, tour.*

B. *Pronounce the following numbers printed in phonetic symbols: [œ̃, dφ, trwa, katr, sē:k, sis, set, ɥit, næf, dis, ɔ:z, du:z, tre:z, katɔr, kē:z, sɛ:z disset, dizɥit, diznæf, vē].*

C. *Write the numbers in French from 1 to 20 (cf. pp. 1-20); compare the spelling with the phonetics in B and practice writing and pronouncing the numbers until able to identify them by spelling or by sound.*

D. *Translate: elles demandaient, nous marchons, il attend, elle pleurait, vous tombez, vous trouvez, restons, je fumais, tu trouves, attendez, ils descendent, fumons, tu entends, elles arrivent, apportez, apprend, ils attaquaient, il aime, nous cherchions, je désire, j'entraîs, il entend, il décide.*

E. *Identify by infinitive, tense, person, and number the verb forms in D.*

F. *Give all the possible translations for il reste, nous chantions, je rentrais, elle voyage, ils aidaient, j'attends.*

G. *Translate: 1. Le facteur prend la lettre de la dame. 2. Les hommes aiment la vérité. 3. La domestique de M. Perrin désire cinq livres de farine. 4. La farine coûte cher; elle coûte sept sous la livre. 5. Nous marchions dans la rue. 6. Le capitaine Leroux parlait à la demoiselle. 7. Vous parliez à la mère de la petite fille. 8. Trouvez la clef de la maison. 9. Je descendais l'escalier de la gare. 10. Envoyez les lettres à la poste.*

H. *Determine the gender and the case relationship of the nouns in G.*

LESSON VII

§ 56. The indefinite article: *un, une*.—

un animal	an animal	une idée	an idea
un bateau	a boat	une forêt	a forest
un habit	a coat	une histoire	a story

The forms *un* [œ], *une* [yn] used before nouns and adjectives are forms of the indefinite article, meaning *a, an*. *Un* indicates a masculine singular noun and *une* a feminine singular noun.

§ 57. Contraction of the definite article: *au, aux*.—

à l'avocat	to the lawyer	aux avocats	to the lawyers
à la classe	to the class	aux classes	to the classes
au garçon	to the boy	aux garçons	to the boys

The forms *au* [o], *aux* [o] used before nouns and adjectives are forms of the definite article contracted with the preposition *à* [a] *to*, meaning *to the*. *Au* is a contraction of *à* and *le* and indicates a masculine singular noun; *aux* is a contraction of *à* and *les* and indicates a plural noun of either gender. There are no contractions of *à* and *la* or *l'*.

§ 58. Contraction of the definite article: *du, des*.—

de l'ouvrier	of the workman	des ouvriers	of the workmen
de la porte	of the door	des portes	of the doors
du mur	of the wall	des murs	of the walls

The forms *du* [dy], *des* [de] used before nouns and adjectives are commonly forms of the definite article contracted with the preposition *de* [də] *of, from*, meaning *of the, from the*. *Du* is a contraction of *de* and *le* and indicates a masculine singular noun; *des* is a contraction of *de* and *les* and indicates a plural noun of either gender. *De* does not contract with *la* or *l'*.

§ 59. The partitive: *de la, de l', du, des, de.*—

Il vend <i>de la</i> viande.	He sells (<i>some</i>) meat.
Je désire <i>de l'eau</i> .	I want (<i>some</i>) water.
Elle apporte <i>du</i> pain.	She is bringing (<i>some</i>) bread.
<i>Du</i> pain et <i>du</i> beurre.	(<i>Some</i>) bread and (<i>some</i>) butter.
Voulez-vous <i>des</i> pommes?	Do you want (<i>some</i>) apples?
Il ne porte pas <i>de</i> chapeau.	He doesn't wear <i>any</i> hat.
Elle aime <i>de</i> jolis rubans.	She likes pretty ribbons.

The forms *de la, de l', du, des, de* are used commonly before nouns (*de* before adjectives) to indicate a partitive sense, with the meaning *some, any*, more often implied than expressed in English. The gender and number indications are the same as for the definite article (cf. §§ 52, 58). *De* offers no indications; its use is restricted to negative expressions, or following an expression of quantity, as *beaucoup de gens many people*, or preceding an adjective plus noun.

In general, the student should avoid giving a literal translation for these forms when used to indicate a noun to be taken in a partitive sense, as in *J'entends des voix I hear voices*, distinguishing the partitive sense from the definite sense (cf. §§ 53, 58), as in *le son des voix the sound of the voices*, or in *l'automobile des garçons the boys' automobile*. The context usually makes clear the sense in which the noun is used.

§ 60. Negation.—

Il répond; il <i>ne</i> répond <i>pas</i> .	He answers; he does <i>not</i> answer.
Je vois; je <i>ne</i> vois <i>plus</i> .	I see; I <i>no longer</i> see.
J'entends; je <i>n'</i> entends <i>rien</i> .	I hear; I hear <i>nothing</i> .
Il fume; il <i>ne</i> fume <i>jamais</i> .	He smokes; he <i>never</i> smokes.
Elle chante; <i>personne ne</i> chante.	She is singing; <i>no one</i> is singing.
Il <i>ne</i> désire <i>que</i> la richesse.	He desires <i>only</i> wealth.
Je <i>n'</i> ai <i>guère</i> commencé.	I have <i>scarcely</i> begun.
Que voulez-vous? <i>Rien</i> .	What do you want? <i>Nothing</i> .

The form *ne* [nə] before a verb indicates that the verb is negative in force (cf. § 160), the degree or nature of which is indicated by a second negative word following the verb form (the auxiliary in a compound tense). The two negative words are equivalent to a single negative term in English. The commonest expressions of negation are: *ne ... pas* [pa] *no, not*, *ne ... plus* [ply] *no*

more, no longer, ne ... jamais [ʒamɛ] *never, ne ... point* [pwɛ̃] *not at all, ne ... guère* [gɛ:r] *scarcely, hardly, ne ... pas encore* [pazɑkɔ:r] *not yet, ne ... rien* [rjɛ̃] *nothing, ne ... personne* [pɛrson] *no one, nobody, ne ... que* [kɑ] *only*. *Personne* and *rien* may precede the verb form when subject of the verb or may stand alone with negative force.

§ 61. Interrogation.—

<i>Vous marchez; marchez-vous?</i>	You are walking; are you walking?
<i>Il vole; vole-t-il?</i>	He steals; does he steal?
<i>Elle attendait; attendait-elle?</i>	She was waiting; was she waiting?
<i>Ils ont parlé; ont-ils parlé?</i>	They have spoken; have they spoken?
<i>La dame entre-t-elle?</i>	Is the lady entering?

In asking a question in French the subject pronoun commonly follows the verb form, to which it is joined by a hyphen. Should the verb form end in a vowel, a *t* is inserted before *il*, *elle*, to which it gives the initial sound. If a noun is the subject of the question, it is followed by the verb form and a suitable pronoun in inverted order. Note that this inversion replaces the use of *be* and *do* in English questions, as in the examples above.

§ 62. The future.—

<i>je parler ai</i>	[ʒə parlərə]	I shall speak
<i>tu parler as</i>	[ty parlərə]	you will speak
<i>il parler a</i>	[il parlərə]	he will speak
<i>nous parler ons</i>	[nu parlərɔ̃]	we shall speak
<i>vous parler ez</i>	[vu parlərə]	you will speak
<i>ils parler ont</i>	[il parlərɔ̃]	they will speak
<i>je vendr ai</i>	[ʒə vɑ̃dre]	I shall sell
<i>tu vendr as</i>	[ty vɑ̃dra]	you will sell
<i>il vendr a</i>	[il vɑ̃dra]	he will sell
<i>nous vendr ons</i>	[nu vɑ̃drɔ̃]	we shall sell
<i>vous vendr ez</i>	[vu vɑ̃dre]	you will sell
<i>ils vendr ont</i>	[il vɑ̃drɔ̃]	they will sell

The endings for the future tense of all conjugations are *-ai*, *-as*, *-a*, *-ons*, *-ez*, *-ont*. For all regular *-er*, *-ir*, and *-re* verbs, these endings are added to the infinitive as a stem (minus final *-e* for *-re* verbs); verbs in *-oir* have irregular stems in the future. The identification of tense and person is positive through the combination of infinitive stem and future endings.

§ 63. The past future.¹—

je parler ais	[ʒə parləʁɛ]	I should speak
tu parler ais	[ty parləʁɛ]	you would speak
il parler ait	[il parləʁɛ]	he would speak
nous parler ions	[nu parləʁjɔ̃]	we should speak
vous parler iez	[vu parləʁje]	you would speak
ils parler aient	[il parləʁɛ]	they would speak
je vendr ais	[ʒə vɑ̃dʁɛ]	I should sell
tu vendr ais	[ty vɑ̃dʁɛ]	you would sell
il vendr ait	[il vɑ̃dʁɛ]	he would sell
nous vendr ions	[nu vɑ̃dʁjɔ̃]	we should sell
vous vendr iez	[vu vɑ̃dʁje]	you would sell
ils vendr aient	[il vɑ̃dʁɛ]	they would sell

The endings for the past future (conditional) tense for all conjugations are **-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient**, added for all regular verbs in **-er, -ir, and -re** to the infinitive as a stem; **-re** verbs first drop the final **-e**. The past future stem for **-oir** verbs is irregular. Note that these endings are identical with those of the past descriptive (cf. § 54); the identification of the tense and persons through the combination of stem and endings is positive, however.

EXERCISE VII

A. Pronounce with special attention to the spellings discussed in §§ 24-26: but, brun, dû, étudier, eu [y], eûmes [ym], fut, fumer, humide, inutile, juste, légume, lumière, lutte, lune, mur, murmurer, plume, pu, pure, rhume [rym], rue, rude, rumeur, ruban, une, utile, deux, deuxième [døzjøm], docteur, feu, feuille, fleur, heure, heureux, heureuse, jeune, lieu, milieux, mieux, meilleur, monsieur [møsjø], nombreux, œuf, œufs [ø], bœuf, bœufs [bø], œil [œ:j], yeux [jø], vieux, sœur.

B. Pronounce the following words printed in phonetic symbols: [adjø, avny, bæ:r, dø, fø, fœ:j, œʁø, inytil, yn, flœ:r, malœ:r, œ:r, mejø:r, mjø, my:r, lynjø:r, ply, plym, sæl, syrtu, vjø, syd, vœlœ:r, blø, jø, plœre, tœrœ:r].

C. Translate: une bouche, le corps, à la maison, au médecin, la craie, les exercices, aux élèves, un cœur, au mur, la cour, à la fenêtre, au repas, aux marchands, à l'homme, à la ville, aux villages, la terreur, un trou, la justice, au fond.

¹ The *past future* tense is so called because its action bears a future relation to past time; it is a sort of "future-in-the-past" action, as in *S'il venait, je partirais* *If he came, I should leave* (*my leaving* being subsequent, therefore in future relation, to *his coming*). Cf. § 55 n.

D. *Indicate the gender and number of the nouns in C and state how determined.*

E. *Translate, regarding de la, de l', du, des as meaning "of the":* de la viande, de l'école, de la plume, du maître, des garçons, du cheval, des livres, du pain, de l'ami, de l'église, du pays, de la vérité, du soleil, de la salle, des siècles.

F. *Translate, regarding de la, de l', du, des, de as meaning "some," "any":* de bon pain, de l'eau, du savon, des règles, du vin, des amis, des lois, du feu, de l'argent, du riz, des châteaux, des nez, du brouillard, des bureaux, des yeux, assez de sel, trop de raisons, une douzaine de chapeaux, de la neige.

G. *State the gender and number of the nouns in F and how determined.*

H. *Give the infinitive, tense, person, number, and meaning of the following verb forms:* elles finiront, il fumerait, je monterai, elle courait, ils entendraient, vous marcherez, tu demanderas, nous aimerons, nous servirions, elle manquera.

I. *Translate:* 1. Il ne vendra pas le cheval. 2. Chantiez-vous? 3. Vous ne trouverez jamais la route. 4. Ne pleurez pas. 5. Ne chante-t-il pas? 6. Tomberait-il? 7. Ne restons que deux jours. 8. Je ne réussirais jamais. 9. Mangeaient-ils?

LESSON VIII

§ 64. *est-ce que* and *n'est-ce pas?*—

Est-ce qu'il travaille?	Does he work?
Est-ce qu'elle chantait?	Was she singing?
Est-ce qu'ils attendront?	Will they wait?
Il travaille, n'est-ce pas?	He is working, isn't he?
Elle chantait, n'est-ce pas?	She was singing, wasn't she?
Ils attendront, n'est-ce pas?	They will wait, won't they?

The expression *est-ce que* [ɛskə] prefixed to a declarative statement converts it into a question; its use is equivalent to an inversion of verb and subject (cf. § 61) and it has no value in itself, other than sometimes adding force to the interrogation. It should not be rendered literally in English translation.

Similarly, the expression *n'est-ce pas* [nɛspa] following a declarative statement and set off by a comma converts the statement into a question, with the implication of belief in the truth of the statement on the part of the questioner. This implication is commonly conveyed in English by such phrases as *aren't you? isn't he? can't we? didn't they? isn't it so?* etc., according to the context.

§ 65. The adjective: position.—

une leçon facile	an easy lesson
la maison blanche	the white house
les tables rondes	the round tables
l'église catholique	the Catholic church
une belle ville	a beautiful city
deux hommes	two men
cette vieille dame	this old lady
mon cousin	my cousin
plusieurs personnes	several persons

Contrary to English usage, most adjectives in French *follow* the noun qualified; a few adjectives, however, such as numerals, possessives, interrogatives, demonstratives, indefinites, and some of the commonest attributive adjectives ordinarily precede. In general, if the adjective precedes the noun it is unstressed or emo-

tional and if it follows the noun, it is stressed or distinguishing. There are a few cases of dual position, as *pauvre homme!* *poor man!* and *un homme pauvre* *a poor man* (impecunious).

§ 66. The adjective: agreements.—

le grand garçon	the big boy	les grands garçons	the big boys
le cheval gris	the gray horse	les chevaux gris	the gray horses
le vieux loup	the old wolf	les vieux loups	the old wolves
un mot facile	an easy word	des mots faciles	easy words
une vie active	an active life	des vies actives	active lives
la grande maison	the big house	les grandes maisons	the big houses
une robe grise	a gray dress	des robes grises	gray dresses
la vieille dame	the old lady	les vieilles dames	the old ladies
une leçon facile	an easy lesson	des leçons faciles	easy lessons

An adjective agrees in gender and number with the word qualified. The feminine singular form of all adjectives ends in unaccented *e*, the feminine plural in *-es*, and the masculine plural in *-s* or *-x*. Since some masculine singular adjectives end in *-e* and *-x*, the identification of gender and number cannot be positive by ending.

§ 67. The past absolute.—

je parl ai	[ʒə parle]	I spoke
tu parl as	[ty parla]	you spoke
il parl a	[il parla]	he spoke
nous parl âmes	[nu parlam] [†]	we spoke
vous parl âtes	[vu parlat] [†]	you spoke
ils parl èrent	[il parle:r]	they spoke
je vend is	[ʒə vādi]	I sold
tu vend is	[ty vādi]	you sold
il vend it	[il vādi]	he sold
nous vend îmes	[nu vādim]	we sold
vous vend îtes	[vu vādit]	you sold
ils vend irent	[il vādir]	they sold

[†] The value of *â* in the verb-endings *-âmes*, *-âtes* is [a].

The past absolute endings for all verbs of the *-er* conjugation are *-ai*, *-as*, *-a*, *-âmes*, *-âtes*, *-èrent*. Avoid confusing the singular forms with the singular forms of the future (cf. § 62); the infinitive as the stem of the future identifies the future forms.

For most **-oir**, **-re**, and **-ir** verbs the endings of the past absolute are **-is**, **-is**, **-it**, **-îmes**, **-îtes**, **-irent**. In a few verbs the vowel **u** replaces the vowel **i** in these endings, as in **vouloir**: **je voulus** *I wished*, **tu voulus** *you wished*, **il voulut** *he wished*, etc.

The forms of the past absolute have as their only equivalent in English the forms of the simple past tense, as *I spoke*, *I sold*; they cannot represent the types of action indicated by the past descriptive tense (cf. § 54), e.g., *I was speaking*, *I used to speak*. It is a positive indication of narrative action.

§ 68. The past subjunctive.—

je parl	asse	[ʒə parlas]	I (might) speak
tu parl	asses	[ty parlas]	you (might) speak
il parl	ât	[il parla]	he (might) speak
nous parl	assions	[nu parlasjɔ̃]	we (might) speak
vous parl	assiez	[vu parlasje]	you (might) speak
ils parl	assent	[il parlas]	they (might) speak
je vend	isse	[ʒə vādis]	I (might) sell
tu vend	isses	[ty vādis]	you (might) sell
il vend	ît	[il vādi]	he (might) sell
nous vend	issions	[nu vādisjɔ̃]	we (might) sell
vous vend	issiez	[vu vādisje]	you (might) sell
ils vend	issent	[il vādis]	they (might) sell

The past subjunctive endings for all **-er** verbs are **-asse**, **-asses**, **-ât**, **-assions**, **-assiez**, **-assent**; for most verbs of the remaining conjugations the endings are **-isse**, **-isses**, **-ît**, **-issions**, **-issiez**, **-issent**. In a few verbs, mainly of the **-oir** conjugation, the vowel **i** of these endings is replaced by **u** (cf. § 67), as in **je voulusse** *I wished*, etc.

Quoiqu'il ne parlât pas.

Je craignais qu'il n'allât pas.

Although he did not speak.

I was afraid that he might
(would) not go.

The past subjunctive is of rare occurrence, except in elevated diction or literary style. Like the present subjunctive (cf. § 47) it is limited to subordinate clauses generally introduced by **que** *that*, or some compound of **que**. The English equivalent may be either in the indicative or the subjunctive as expressed by *might*, *would*, etc.

§ 69. Résumé of the first conjugation.—(*Pronouns omitted.*)

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Past Absolute
parl er <i>to speak</i>	parl ant <i>speaking</i>	parl é <i>spoken</i>	je parl ai <i>I spoke</i>
Future	Present Indicative		Past Absolute
<i>I shall speak, etc.</i>	<i>I speak, am speaking, etc.</i>		<i>I spoke, etc.</i>
parler ai	parl e		parl ai
parler as	parl es		parl as
parler a	parl e		parl a
parler ons	parl ons		parl âmes
parler ez	parl ez		parl âtes
parler ont	parl ent		parl èrent
Past Future	Past Descriptive		Past Subjunctive
<i>I should speak</i>	<i>I spoke, was speaking, etc.</i>		<i>I (might) speak, etc.</i>
parler ais	parl ais		parl asse
parler ais	parl ais		parl asses
parler ait	parl ait		parl ât
parler ions	parl ions		parl assions
parler iez	parl iez		parl assiez
parler aient	parl aient		parl assent
	Present Subjunctive		
	<i>I (may) speak, etc.</i>		
	parl e		
	parl es		
	parl e		
	parl ions		
	parl iez		
	parl ent		
	Imperative		
	<i>Speak, etc.</i>		
	parl e		
	parl ons		
	parl ez		

Note that the stem of the infinitive **parl-** is the stem of all tenses except the future and the past future, which have the complete infinitive **parler** as a stem.

Note that the endings of the past descriptive are identical with those of the past future, the singular and third person plural of the present indicative with those of the present subjunctive, and those of the singular of the past absolute with the singular of the future.

Note the distinctive personal ending **-ons** for the first person

plural, **-ez** for the second person plural, **-ent** for the third person plural; the distinctive **-ont** ending for the third person plural form of the future; the contracted **-ât** form for the third person singular of the past subjunctive and the distinctive **-ss-** in the endings of the remaining forms.

EXERCISE VIII

A. *Pronounce the following words in which i has the semi-consonant value [j]:* bien, cahier, ciel, étudier, fermier, hier [jɛ:r], mien, adieu, assiette, chien, derrière, escalier, famille [fami:j], feuille, lieu, billet [biʒ], rivière, serviette, siècle, siège, vieux, vieille [vjɛ:j], travail, février, pied [pjɛ], pièce.

B. *Pronounce the following words with special attention to the spellings discussed in §§ 27-31:* histoire, roi, soigner, soir, toit, voici, voir, voyager, voyons, croyez, royal, foyer, quoi, savoir, tiroir, voilà, voisin, voiture, vouloir, asseoir, ensuite, pluie, nuit, puis, puisque, suivre, huit [qit], essuyer, appuyer, ennuyer [ânqije], oui, Louis, nuage, ouest [west], louer.

C. *State the gender and number indications and the meaning of the following expressions:* du petit Pierre, à l'élève, du fromage, des poires, de l'eau froide, une petite bouche, des doigts froids, le progrès.

D. *Translate:* Elle attendra, n'est-ce pas? Est-ce que nous répondrons? Est-ce qu'il entendrait? Vous dormiez, n'est-ce pas? Elles gagneraient, n'est-ce pas? Est-ce que je perds? Est-ce que vous suivriez? Finira-t-il? Il finira, n'est-ce pas?

E. *Identify by infinitive, tense, person, number, and meaning:* nous aimions, vous finiriez, il aimait, je servis, ils marcheront, perdu, reposons, ils fumaient, nous rendîmes, il restât, tu gagnes, ils ferment, elles chantent, il coûta, tu frappais, nous travaillions, il fermerait, elle dormait, il entendait, parle, ils trouvaient, vous rendîtes, sentez, tu gagnas, vous trouviez, ils tendirent, je tournasse, ils traversèrent, videz, visitons.

F. *Translate:* 1. Il demanda le verre à l'employé. 2. Apportez les journaux de Paris. 3. Ils ne trouveront jamais l'argent perdu. 4. Elles restèrent à l'église. 5. Attendez le tramway. 6. Nous entendrions des chansons intéressantes. 7. Je désire que vous parliez à l'avocat. 8. Ne donnez pas la pomme au garçon. 9. Il entendit la voix du maître. 10. Est-ce qu'il cherchait le père de Jean?

G. *Translate:* une barbe blanche, de grands amis, un homme grand, la première année, aux soldats américains, du charbon, une classe industrielle, un crayon rouge, de vieux habits, un château ancien, l'ancien facteur, un tel bruit, ma vieille mère.

LESSON IX

§ 70. The adjective: comparison.—

Jean est grand.	John is tall.
Il est <i>plus</i> grand <i>que</i> Marie.	He is taller <i>than</i> Mary.
Il est <i>plus</i> [^] industrieux.	He is <i>more</i> industrious.
Il est <i>plus</i> grand <i>que</i> Marie et Jacques.	He is taller <i>than</i> Mary and James.
Il est <i>le plus</i> grand.	He is <i>the</i> tallest.
Henri est [^] <i>aussi</i> grand <i>que</i> Jean.	Henry is <i>as</i> tall as John.
Il est <i>moins</i> grand <i>que</i> sa sœur.	He is <i>not as</i> tall as (<i>less tall than</i>) his sister.

The comparative degree of an adjective is indicated by *plus* [ply] *more*, *moins* [mwē] *less*, *aussi* [osi] *as* preceding the adjective; the superlative is indicated by a form of the definite article *le* *the* preceding the comparative adverbs *plus*, *moins*. Sometimes the latter indicate the comparative degree, as in *Jean est le plus industriel des deux enfants* *John is the more industrious of the two children*. The exact degree of the comparison is usually determinable by the context.

The second part of a comparison is always introduced by *que* [kə] *than*, *as* except before numerals, when it is replaced by *de* [də] as in *Il a plus de dix livres* *He has more than ten books*.

§ 71. The personal object pronoun: *me*.—

Il <i>me</i> voit.	He sees <i>me</i> .
Il <i>me</i> parle.	He speaks <i>to me</i> .
Je <i>me</i> coupe.	I cut <i>myself</i> .
Je <i>me</i> parle.	I talk <i>to myself</i> .
Je <i>m'</i> assieds.	I sit down (i.e., seat <i>myself</i>).

The form *me* [mə] directly preceding a verb form (or another personal pronoun) is a personal object pronoun acting as direct, indirect, or reflexive object of the verb, meaning *me*, *to (for) me*, *myself*, *to (for) myself*. Cf. § 39 for *m'*.

§ 72. The personal object pronoun: *te*.—

Je <i>te</i> vois.	I see <i>you</i> .
Je <i>te</i> parle.	I speak <i>to you</i> .
Tu <i>te</i> coupes.	You cut <i>yourself</i> .
Tu <i>te</i> parles.	You talk <i>to yourself</i> .
Tu <i>t'</i> assieds.	You sit down (i.e., seat <i>yourself</i>).

The form *te* [tə] directly preceding a verb form (or another personal pronoun) is a personal pronoun acting as direct, indirect, or reflexive object of the verb, meaning *you*, *to (for) you*, *yourself*, *to (for) yourself*. Cf. § 39 for *t'*. *Te* corresponds to *tu* in usage (cf. § 48).

§ 73. The personal object pronoun: *nous*.—

Il <i>nous</i> voit.	He sees <i>us</i> .
Il <i>nous</i> parle.	He speaks <i>to us</i> .
Nous <i>nous</i> coupons.	We cut <i>ourselves</i> .
Nous <i>nous</i> parlons.	We talk <i>to ourselves</i> .
Nous <i>nous</i> asseyons.	We sit down (i.e., seat <i>ourselves</i>).
Dites- <i>nous</i> la vérité.	Tell <i>us</i> the truth.
Il va sans <i>nous</i> .	He is going without <i>us</i> .

The form *nous* [nu] preceding or following a verb form (or another personal pronoun) or following a preposition is a personal subject or object pronoun, as may be determined from the context. As an object pronoun, it is a direct, indirect, or reflexive object of a verb or an object of a preposition, meaning *us*, *to (for) us*, *ourselves*, *to (for) ourselves*. Accompanied by a form of *l'un l'autre* [lœ loʁ], *nous* is reciprocal with the meaning *each other*, *one another*, etc., as *Nous nous aimons l'un l'autre* *We like each other*.

§ 74. The personal object pronoun: *vous*.—

Il <i>vous</i> voit.	He sees <i>you</i> .
Il <i>vous</i> parle.	He speaks <i>to you</i> .
Vous <i>vous</i> coupez.	You cut <i>yourself (yourselves)</i> .
Vous <i>vous</i> parlez.	You talk <i>to yourself (to yourselves, to each other, to one another)</i> .
Vous <i>vous</i> asseyez.	You sit down (i.e., seat <i>yourself, yourselves</i>).
Asseyez- <i>vous</i> .	Sit down (i.e., seat <i>yourself, etc.</i>)
Il va sans <i>vous</i> .	He is going without <i>you</i> .

The form *vous* [vu] preceding or following a verb form (or another personal pronoun), or following a preposition, is a personal subject or object pronoun, as may be determined by the context. As object pronoun, it is a direct, indirect, reflexive, or reciprocal (cf. § 73) object of the verb, or the object of a preposition, meaning *you, to (for) you, yourself, to (for) yourself, yourselves, to (for) yourselves, each other, one another, etc.*

§ 75. The personal object pronouns: *le, la, l', les.*—

Je cherche <i>le gant</i> ; je <i>le</i> cherche.	I am looking for <i>the glove</i> ; I am looking for <i>it</i> .
Il ferme <i>la porte</i> ; il <i>la</i> ferme.	He is closing <i>the door</i> ; he is closing <i>it</i> .
A-t-il <i>la plume</i> ? L'a-t-il?	Has he <i>the pen</i> ? Has he <i>it</i> ?
Je connais <i>Jean</i> ; je <i>le</i> connais.	I know <i>John</i> ; I know <i>him</i> .
J'entends <i>Marie</i> ; je <i>l'</i> entends.	I hear <i>Mary</i> ; I hear <i>her</i> .
Il a <i>les livres</i> ; il <i>les</i> a.	He has <i>the books</i> ; he has <i>them</i> .
Regardez <i>ces dames</i> ; regardez- <i>les</i> .	See <i>those ladies</i> ; see <i>them</i> .
<i>Le</i> croyez-vous?	Do you believe <i>it (so)</i> ?

The forms *le* [lə], *la* [la], *l'* [l], *les* [le], preceding or following a verb form (or another personal pronoun) are forms of the personal direct object pronoun meaning *it, him, her, them*, as determined by the gender and number of the noun or nouns to which they refer.

The indications are as follows: *le*, a masculine singular antecedent; *la*, a feminine singular antecedent; *l'*, a singular antecedent of either gender; *les*, a plural antecedent of either gender.

§ 76. The personal pronoun: *lui.*—

Il écrit \curvearrowright <i>à sa mère</i> ; il <i>lui</i> écrit.	He writes <i>to his mother</i> ; he writes <i>to her</i> .
Elle écrit \curvearrowright <i>à son fils</i> ; elle <i>lui</i> écrit.	She writes <i>to her son</i> ; she writes <i>to him</i> .
Dites- <i>lui</i> la vérité.	Tell <i>him (her)</i> the truth.

The form *lui* [lɥi] preceding or following a verb form (or another personal pronoun) is a personal indirect object pronoun meaning *him, her, to him, to her*, as determined by the gender of the noun to which it refers.

<i>Lui</i> , il ne l'aime pas!	<i>He</i> doesn't like it!
Je les vois, <i>lui</i> et son père.	I see <i>him</i> and his father.
Je vais sans <i>lui</i> .	I am going without <i>him</i> .
Qui a sonné? <i>Lui</i> .	Who rang? <i>He</i> (did).

Used independently of a verb or as the object of a preposition, *lui* has the meaning *he, him*.

§ 77. The personal pronoun: *leur*.—

J'écris à mes sœurs; je <i>leur</i> écris.	I write to my sisters; I write to them.
Écrivez à vos parents; écrivez- <i>leur</i> .	Write to your parents; write to them.

The form *leur* [lə:r] preceding or following a verb form (or another personal pronoun) is a personal indirect object pronoun meaning *them, to them*. It indicates a plural antecedent of either gender.

§ 78. Position of single object pronoun.—

Je les trouverai.	I shall find <i>them</i> .
Il <i>leur</i> parlera.	He will speak to <i>them</i> .
Nous les avons vus.	We have seen <i>them</i> .
Je ne l'ai pas trouvé.	I haven't found <i>it (him)</i> .
Ne le croyez pas.	Don't believe <i>it (him)</i> .
Chantez-la.	Sing <i>it</i> .
Parlez-lui.	Speak to <i>him (to her)</i> .

Contrary to English usage, the object pronoun usually precedes the verb of which it is the object; a single exception occurs in the case of a positive command, when the pronoun follows as in English. In compound tenses, the pronoun object precedes the auxiliary verb form, as in *Je ne l'ai pas trouvé* *I haven't found it*.

§ 79. Résumé of the third conjugation.—(*Pronouns omitted.*)

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Past Absolute
vend re	vend ant	vend u	vend is
to sell	selling	sold	I sold
Future	Present Indicative		Past Absolute
<i>I shall sell, etc.</i>	<i>I sell, am selling, etc.</i>		<i>I sold, etc.</i>
vendr ai	vend s		vend is
vendr as	vend s		vend is
vendr a	vend *		vend it
vendr ons	vend ons		vend fmes
vendr ez	vend ez		vend ites
vendr ont	vend ent		vend irent

* The ending is -t when the stem ends in other than d, t, or c.

Past Future	Past Descriptive	Past Subjunctive
<i>I should sell, etc.</i>	<i>I sold, was selling, etc.</i>	<i>I (might) sell, etc.</i>
vendr ais	vend ais	vend isse
vendr ais	vend ais	vend isses
vendr ait	vend ait	vend it
vendr ions	vend ions	vend issions
vendr iez	vend iez	vend issiez
vendr aient	vend aient	vend issent
	Present Subjunctive	
	<i>I (may) sell, etc.</i>	
	vend e	
	vend es	
	vend e	
	vend ions	
	vend iez	
	vend ent	
	Imperative	
	<i>Sell, etc.</i>	
	vend s	
	vend ons	
	vend ez	

Note that the stem of the infinitive **vend-** is the stem of all tenses except the future and the past future, which have as a stem the infinitive **vendre** minus the final **-e**.

Note that the following endings are identical: those of the past future and the past descriptive, those of the present indicative and the imperative.

Note that the endings of the third conjugation (**-re**) correspond with those of the first conjugation (**-er**), except in the singular of the present indicative and of the imperative and in the past absolute and past subjunctive (cf. § 69).

The distinctive personal endings are the same as for **-er** verbs (cf. § 69), except that **-it** is the distinctive ending for the third person singular, past subjunctive. The vowel **i** is characteristic of the past tenses of most **-re** verbs (cf. §§ 67, 68).

EXERCISE IX

A. Pronounce the following words with particular attention to the spellings discussed in §§ 34-38: chemin, fin, enfin, fain, enfant, jardin, main, matin, médecin [medsɛ̃], peintre, peinture, printemps, singe, lin, linge, vilain, argent,

attendre, autant, avant, bon, comprendre, content, dans, danser, devant, dent, dentelle, en, vraiment, volontiers, vingt [vĕ], viande, vent, timbre, train, tromper, soin, sombre, sien, sembler, savon, sain, rompre, rond, banc [bā], raisin, chien, principal.

B. *Distinguish carefully the treatment in pronunciation of n or m in the following words:* un vilain homme, une vilaine femme, un animal inutile, une année inachevée, continuant son chemin selon son habitude, sans le bon sens, avant le printemps prochain, sans animation, quand on vient à la fin.

C. *Write the phonetic transcription for the phrases in B.*

D. *Translate in all possible ways:* le plus vilain, plus vert, moins vieille, le plus utile, les plus tranquilles, plus tôt, aussi tard, la plus rouge, moins profond, la plus nombreuse, plus lent que, aussi jolie que, le plus inutile, moins jeune que, les plus heureux de, aussi grand que.

E. *Translate, regarding the object pronouns as direct object of the verb:* Je te défends, il m'attendait, nous les entendîmes, ils nous interrompent, il la rompra, rendez-le, je vous entendrais, ne les vendez pas, nous les tendrons, nous défend-il?

F. *Translate, regarding the object pronouns as indirect object of the verb:* il me répond, vous nous vendiez, je leur dirai, nous te rendrions, en lui répondant, pour nous dire, je vous vendrai, ils leur diront, ne lui répondez pas, répondons-leur.

G. *Translate, regarding the object pronouns as reflexive objects, direct or indirect, of the verb:* je m'interromps, nous nous rendons, vous vous défendiez, je m'interrompais, nous nous entendons, cachez-vous, vous parlez-vous? ne vous coupez pas, nous nous rendrons, je me perdis, ne te perds pas.

H. *Identify by infinitive, tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms:* il défendit, nous descendîmes, vous rendiez, tendons, il perdait, je romprai, tu vends, ils répondirent, nous vendissions, nous entendions, vous rendriez, il descendra, ils perdaient, il perdrait, elles attendraient, j'interromprai.

LESSON X

§ 80. *en*.—

Il a acheté <i>des gants</i> ; il <i>en</i> a acheté. Je n' <i>en</i> ai pas. Elle n' <i>en</i> désire pas. J' <i>en</i> achèterai une paire. Apportez <i>en</i> . Il vient <i>de Paris</i> ; il <i>en</i> vient.	He has bought <i>some gloves</i> ; he has bought <i>some</i> . I have <i>none</i> . She doesn't want <i>any</i> . I shall buy a pair (<i>of them</i>). Bring <i>some</i> . He comes <i>from Paris</i> ; he comes <i>from there</i> .
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The form *en* [ā], preceding or following a verb form (not a present participle), is an object pronoun expressing usually the partitive idea of *some, any, none, of (it) them*. Sometimes it is adverbial with the meaning *from it (them), from there*, particularly with verbs of motion. Its position relative to the verb is similar to that of personal pronoun objects (cf. § 78).

Il demeure <i>en</i> Italie. Il travaillait <i>en</i> parlant. <i>En</i> deux jours. Une maison <i>en</i> briques.	He lives <i>in</i> Italy. He worked <i>while</i> talking (<i>as</i> he talked). <i>In</i> (within) two days. A brick house (house <i>of</i> brick).
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En is also a preposition with the meaning *in, on, while, of, etc.* Governing the present participle, it may or may not be translated, as desired, e.g., **en me regardant** (*on*) *looking at me*.

§ 81. *y*.—

Il <i>y</i> mit la bague. Allez <i>y</i> demain. Il croit <i>aux</i> revenants; il <i>y</i> croit.	He put the ring <i>in it (there)</i> . Go <i>there</i> tomorrow. He believes <i>in</i> ghosts; he believes <i>in them</i> .
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The form *y* [i] preceding or following a verb form is equivalent to English *to (at, in, on, for) it or them, there*. Its position is governed by personal pronoun object usage (cf. § 78).

§ 82. Position of double object pronouns.—

Je <i>le lui</i> dirai.	I shall tell <i>it to him</i> (to her).
Il <i>me les</i> donne.	He gives <i>them to me</i> .
Je <i>les leur</i> envoie.	I send <i>them to them</i> .
Je <i>vous</i> en donnerai.	I shall give <i>you</i> (to you) <i>some</i> .
Dites- <i>le-lui</i> .	Tell <i>it to him</i> (to her).
Ne <i>leur</i> en donnez pas.	Don't give <i>them any</i> .

Double pronoun objects have the same position relative to the verb as single pronoun objects (cf. § 78). Of two pronoun objects preceding a verb form, the first is the indirect object, unless the second is *lui* or *leur*. The direct object pronouns precede *lui*, *leur*. *En*, *y* are always second in a series. After the verb, the order is as in English.

§ 83. The personal pronoun: *moi*.—

Il part sans <i>moi</i> .	He is leaving without <i>me</i> .
Dites- <i>le-moi</i> .	Tell <i>it to me</i> .
Regardez- <i>moi</i> .	Look at <i>me</i> .
Mon père et <i>moi</i> .	My father and <i>I</i> .
Qui est là? (C'est) <i>Moi</i> .	Who is there? (It is) <i>I</i> .
<i>Moi</i> , je ne le crois pas.	<i>I</i> (emphatic) don't believe it.

The form *moi* [mwa] used as the object of a preposition, in a positive command, in compound subjects or objects, as the logical subject of être *to be*, or alone, is a personal pronoun meaning *I*, *me*, *to (for) me*, as determined by the context.

§ 84. The personal pronoun: *toi*.—

Je sortirai après <i>toi</i> .	I shall go out after <i>you</i> .
Assieds- <i>toi</i> .	Sit down (=seat <i>yourself</i>).
<i>Toi</i> et ta sœur.	<i>You</i> and your sister.
Est-ce <i>toi</i> qui as parlé?	Are <i>you</i> the one who spoke?
<i>Toi</i> , tu ne le sais pas.	<i>You</i> (emphatic) don't know it.

The form *toi* [twa] used as the object of a preposition, in a positive command, in compound subjects and objects, as the logical subject of être *to be*, or alone, is a personal pronoun meaning *you*, *yourself*, or *thou*, *thee*, *thysself* (cf. § 48).

§ 85. The personal pronouns *elle, elles, eux*.—

Sans <i>sa mère</i> ; sans <i>elle</i> .	Without <i>her mother</i> ; without <i>her</i> .
Avec <i>mes sœurs</i> ; avec <i>elles</i> .	With <i>my sisters</i> ; with <i>them</i> .
Pour <i>mes amis</i> ; pour <i>eux</i> .	For <i>my friends</i> ; for <i>them</i> .
Qui descend? <i>Eux (elles)</i> .	Who is coming down? <i>They</i> .
<i>Eux</i> , ils retourneront.	<i>They</i> (emphatic) will go back.

The form *elle* [ɛl], in addition to being the subject of a verb (cf. § 49), is a personal pronoun meaning *she, her*, used as the object of a preposition, in compound subjects or objects, as the logical subject of *être to be*, or alone. Its plural form is *elles* [ɛl], *they, them*, and is similarly used. The form *eux* [ø] *they, them*, is the masculine plural form corresponding to *elles* and similarly used.

§ 86. *même*.—

Je le lisais, <i>moi-même</i> .	I was reading it <i>myself</i> .
Il les aime, <i>lui-même</i> .	He likes them <i>himself</i> .
<i>Même eux</i> ; <i>même elle</i> .	<i>Even they</i> ; <i>even she</i> .
C'est la <i>même</i> personne.	It is the <i>same</i> person.

The form *même* [mɛ:m], preceded by the pronouns *moi, toi, elle, lui, nous, vous, elles, eux* and joined to them by a hyphen, forms with them the intensive pronouns *myself, yourself, herself*, etc. The plural forms end in *-s*. *Même* followed by these pronouns has the meaning *even*; following an article and qualifying a noun, it has the meaning *same*.

§ 87. Résumé of the fourth conjugation.—(Pronouns omitted.)

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Past Absolute
sortir	sortant	sorti	sortis
<i>to leave</i>	<i>leaving</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>I left</i>
Future	Present Indicative	Past Absolute	
<i>I shall leave, etc.</i>	<i>I leave, am leaving, etc.</i>	<i>I left, etc.</i>	
sortir ai	sort* s	sortis	
sortir as	sort* s	sortis	
sortir a	sort* t	sortit	
sortir ons	sortons	sortîmes	
sortir ez	sortez	sortîtes	
sortir ont	sortent	sortirent	

* The final consonant -t of the present participle stem drops before the endings 's, -s, -t. This is a common irregularity among irregular verbs.

Past Future <i>I should leave, etc.</i>	Past Descriptive <i>I left, was leaving, etc.</i>	Past Subjunctive <i>I (might) leave, etc.</i>
sortir ais	sort ais	sort isse
sortir ais	sort ais	sort isses
sortir ait	sort ait	sort it
sortir ions	sort ions	sort issions
sortir iez	sort iez	sort issiez
sortir aient	sort aient	sort issent
	Present Subjunctive <i>I (may) leave, etc.</i>	
	sort e	
	sort es	
	sort e	
	sort ions	
	sort iez	
	sort ent	
	Imperative <i>Leave, etc.</i>	
	sor* s	
	sort ons	
	sort ez	

* The final consonant -t of the present participle stem drops before the endings -s, -s, -t. This is a common irregularity among irregular verbs.

Note that the stem of the infinitive *sort-* is the stem of all tenses except the future tenses and the singular forms of the present indicative and the imperative.

The correspondences in endings are the same as for *vendre* (cf. § 79). All verbs in *-ir* forming the present participle by adding *-ant* to the infinitive stem are irregular, i.e., with stem changes in certain forms. The endings, however, remain regular.

Like *sortir* are *dormir* to sleep, *mentir* to tell a lie, *partir* to depart, *sentir* to feel, *servir* to serve, and their compounds.

§ 88. Résumé of the present tenses of *finir*.—

	Present Participle: <i>finiss ant finishing</i>			
Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive	Past Descriptive	Imperative	
<i>I finish, am finishing, etc.</i>	<i>I (may) finish, etc.</i>	<i>I finished, was finishing, etc.</i>	<i>Finish, etc.</i>	
fini* s	finiss e	finiss ais	—————	
fini* s	finiss es	finiss ais	fini* s	
fini* t	finiss e	finiss ait	—————	
finiss ons	finiss ions	finiss ions	finiss ons	
finiss ez	finiss iez	finiss iez	finiss ez	
finiss ent	finiss ent	finiss aient	—————	

* The final double consonant -ss of the present participle stem drops before the endings -s, -s, -t (cf. § 87, n.).

A number of verbs of the *-ir* conjugation are characterized by the addition of *-iss* to the infinitive stem to form the present participle stem; as a consequence, *-iss* appears in all forms of the present tenses except those of the singular of the present indicative and imperative. Other tenses are formed regularly, as for *sortir* (cf. § 87).

Like *finir* are *bâtir* to build, *choisir* to choose, *grandir* to grow, *guérir* to cure, get well, *jouir de* to enjoy, *mûrir* to ripen, *nourrir* to feed, *punir* to punish, *remplir* to fill, *réussir* to succeed, *rougir* to blush, etc.

EXERCISE X

A. Pronounce the following words with particular attention to the values of *s*, *x* (cf. § 16): *assez*, *besoin*, *bois*, *ces*, *chose*, *choisir*, *danser*, *descendre* [desā:dr], *dessous* [dəsu], *deux*, *deuxième*, *escrime*, *examen*, *exemple*, *exercice*, *expliquer*, *heureuse*, *nasale*, *plaisir*, *sucre*, *raison*, *phrase*, *prix*, *deux amis*, *dix-sept*.

B. Pronounce the following words with reference to the spellings discussed in § 17: *accepter*, *accorder*, *accrocher*, *science*, *descente*, *français*, *garçon*, *acheter*, *chat*, *attacher*, *cueillir* [kœji:r], *cuivre*, *crayon*, *croix*, *cinq*, *citoyen*, *climat*, *clef* [kle], *chacun*, *bouche*, *cadeau*, *cercle*, *cerise*, *sec*, *estomac* [ɛstōma], *ce*.

C. Pronounce the following words printed in phonetics: [ʒə, arʒā, ekipa:ʒ, deʒa, egli:z, eta:ʒ, etrāʒe, frōma:ʒ, gaʒe, ā:ʒ, gri, ge, diʒere, ʒoli, ʒu:r, lip, partaʒe, ʒyst, ʒile, gro, sē:ʒ, davāta:ʒ, ɔra:ʒ, glas].

D. Translate: *nous en sortimes*, *il en sert*, *j'y dormais*, *il y dormira*, *ils y réussirent*, *choisissez-en*, *je n'en sentirais pas*, *y dort-il?* *n'en remplit-elle pas?* *nous y réussirons*, *n'est-ce pas?*

E. Translate: *Nous les punirons*. *Je parlais sans eux*. *Il la finit après moi*. *Ils les lui envoyèrent*. *Expliquez-le-moi*. *Me parlez-vous?* *Lui, il ne vous le donnera pas*. *Est-ce que vous les vendez?* *Chantez-la-nous*. *Il l'y bâtit*. *Elle y consentirait*. *Il nous les rendra*. *Nous nous servons*. *Je me nourrirai*. *Tu te flattes, n'est-ce pas?* *Ils lui en vendront*.

F. Translate: *vous et lui*, *derrière elles*, *avant eux*, *elle et son oncle*, *moi-même*, *après nous*, *la même table*, *même eux*, *le médecin et moi*, *l'épicier lui-même*, *choisissez-moi*, *contre lui*.

G. Identify by infinitive, tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms: *il punisse*, *nous dormîmes*, *ils partiraient*, *senti*, *servons*, *remplissant*, *vous guérissez*, *vous guérissiez*, *il mûrissait*, *il mûrirait*, *je grandis*, *je dors*, *ils sentent*, *ils mentaient*, *il punit*, *elle rougit*, *tu grandiras*, *guéri*, *choisissons*, *formez*, *vous remplissez*, *je mens*, *sors*, *servi*.

LESSON XI

§ 89. Résumé of the pronunciation of *e*.—

The letter *e* has six different values in spoken French (cf. §§ 8, 10, 11, 13, 26, 34, 35). It enters also into several spelling combinations, resulting, in some cases, in new sound values (cf. §§ 9, 12, 22, 25). The following analytical table shows the various spellings, their relative position in the word, their sound value, and an example with phonetic notation.

Spelling	Position	Sound	Example	Phonetics
é.....	Any position	[e]	évité	[evite]
è.....	Any position	[ɛ]	fidèle	[fidɛl]
ê.....	Any position	[ɛ]	gréler	[grɛle]
e.....	Beginning a word (except <i>ess-</i> , <i>eff-</i>)	[ɛ]	espoir	[ɛspwa:r]
e.....	Initial <i>ess-</i> , <i>eff-</i>	[e]	effort	[efɔ:r]
e.....	Ending an initial syllable	[ə]	demi	[dəmi]
e.....	Ending a medial syllable followed or preceded by two consonant sounds	[ə]	parvenu	[parvəny]
e.....	Ending a medial syllable preceded by a single consonant sound	(silent)	revenir	[rəvni:r]
e.....	In closed syllable, i.e., ending in a consonant sound	[ɛ]	perdu	[pɛrdy]
e.....	Final syllable ending in <i>-t</i> , <i>-ts</i>	[ɛ]	secret	[sɛkrɛ]
e.....	Final syllable ending in silent consonant other than <i>-t</i> , <i>-ts</i>	[e]	pied	[pje]
e.....	Final letter of a word or followed by plural <i>-s</i> , except in a few monosyllables	(silent)	bouche	[buʃ]
e.....	In <i>je</i> , <i>me</i> , <i>te</i> , <i>se</i> , <i>le</i> , <i>ce</i> , <i>ne</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>que</i> (and a few compounds)	[ə]	le	[lə]
e.....	In <i>mes</i> , <i>tes</i> , <i>ses</i> , <i>les</i> , <i>ces</i> , <i>des</i> , and in <i>et</i>	[e]	mes	[me]
e.....	In verb-endings <i>-e</i> , <i>-es</i> , <i>-ent</i>	(silent)	voient	[vwa]
e.....	Followed by <i>-il</i> , <i>-ill</i>	[ɛ]	vieil	[vjɛj]
em, en..	Final in the syllable (not followed by <i>m</i> or <i>n</i>)	[ā]	encre	[ā:kr]
ien.....	Final syllable	[jɛ̃]	rien	[rijɛ̃]
ei.....	Any position	[ɛ]	seize	[sɛ:z]
ey.....	Followed by a vowel sound	[ɛj]	asseyez	[asɛje]
eim, ein.	Final in the syllable	[ɛ̃]	peintre	[pɛ̃:tr]

Spelling	Position	Sound	Example	Phonetics
er	Final in monosyllables	[ɛ:r]	fer	[fɛ:r]
er	Final in polysyllables	[e]	trouver	[tʁuve]
ez	Final in the word	[e]	chez	[ʃe]
eu	In syllable closed by pronounced consonant other than [z] or [t]	[œ]	peur	[pœ:r]
eu	In a syllable not closed by a consonant sound, or before [z], [t]	[ø]	feu	[fø]
eun	Final in the syllable	[œ̃]	jeun	[ʒœ̃]

§ 90. *avoir*.—

Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Past Absolute
<i>avoir</i> [avwa:r]	<i>ayant</i> [ɛjɑ̃]	<i>eu</i> [y]	<i>j'eus</i> [ʒy]
<i>to have</i>	<i>having</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>I had</i>

Future	Present Indicative	Past Absolute
<i>I shall have, etc.</i>	<i>I have, am having, etc.</i>	<i>I had, etc.</i>
<i>j' aurai</i> [ʒœre]	<i>j' ai</i> [ʒe]	<i>j' eus</i> [ʒy]
<i>tu auras</i> [ty œra]	<i>tu as</i> [ty a]	<i>tu eus</i> [ty y]
<i>il aura</i> [il œra]	<i>il a</i> [il a]	<i>il eut</i> [il y]
<i>nous aurons</i> [nuz œrɔ̃]	<i>nous avons</i> [nuz avɔ̃]	<i>nous eûmes</i> [nuz ym]
<i>vous aurez</i> [vuз œre]	<i>vous avez</i> [vuз ave]	<i>vous eûtes</i> [vuз yt]
<i>ils auront</i> [ilz œrɔ̃]	<i>ils ont</i> [ilz ɔ̃]	<i>ils eurent</i> [ilz y:r]

Past Future	Past Descriptive	Past Subjunctive
<i>I should have, etc.</i>	<i>I had, was having, etc.</i>	<i>I (might) have, etc.</i>
<i>j' aurais</i> [ʒœrɛ]	<i>j' avais</i> [ʒavɛ]	<i>j' eusse</i> [ʒys]
<i>tu aurais</i> [ty œrɛ]	<i>tu avais</i> [ty avɛ]	<i>tu eusses</i> [ty ys]
<i>il aurait</i> [il œrɛ]	<i>il avait</i> [il avɛ]	<i>il eût</i> [il y]
<i>nous aurions</i> [nuз œrjɔ̃]	<i>nous avions</i> [nuз avjɔ̃]	<i>nous eussions</i> [nuз ysjɔ̃]
<i>vous auriez</i> [vuз œrje]	<i>vous aviez</i> [vuз avje]	<i>vous eussiez</i> [vuз ysjɛ]
<i>ils auraient</i> [ilz œrɛ]	<i>ils avaient</i> [ilz avɛ]	<i>ils eussent</i> [ilz ys]

Present Subjunctive*
<i>I (may) have, etc.</i>
<i>j' aie</i> [ʒɛ]
<i>tu aies</i> [ty ɛ]
<i>il ait</i> [il ɛ]
<i>nous ayons</i> [nuз ɛjɔ̃]
<i>vous ayez</i> [vuз ɛje]
<i>ils aient</i> [ilz ɛ]

* Imperative forms have the present subjunctive stem: *aie*[ɛ], *ayons* [ɛjɔ̃], *ayez* [ɛje]
have, let us have.

In the conjugation of *avoir* to *have* note the following irregularities: the shortening of the infinitive stem to **aur-** in the future and past future tenses; the **ay-** stem of the present participle appearing only in the present subjunctive, where it changes to **ai** before the silent endings (cf. §111); the short forms of the singular and third plural of the present indicative; the irregular **-t** ending of the third person singular of the present subjunctive; the characteristic **eu** of the past participle and the past tenses, and the derivation of the imperative from the present subjunctive instead of from the present indicative.

Note the sound value [ɔr] for the **aur-** future stem and [y] for **eu** in the past participle and the past tenses. Note also the frequency of liaison between subject pronoun and verb form.

§ 91. Locutions with *avoir*.—

J'ai froid (chaud, faim, sommeil, soif, honte, tort, raison).	I am cold (hot, hungry, sleepy, thirsty, ashamed, wrong, right).
Il a dix ans.	He is ten years old.
Il y a deux verres ici.	There are two glasses here.

The verb *avoir*, occurring in certain expressions denoting physical or mental states, age, and mere existence, corresponds to the use of *to be* in similar English expressions.

§ 92. *voici*, *voilà*, and *il y a*.—

<i>Voici</i> mon bon ami Pierre.	<i>Here is</i> my good friend Peter.
<i>Voilà</i> deux livres intéressants.	<i>There are</i> two interesting books.
<i>Le voici</i> ; <i>les voilà</i> .	<i>Here he is</i> ; <i>there they are</i> .
<i>Il y a</i> un homme en bas.	<i>There is</i> a man downstairs.
<i>Il y avait</i> deux personnes là.	<i>There were</i> two persons there.

Voici here is (are) and *voilà there is (are)* are used like verbs to point out definitely someone or something, and are usually accompanied by a look or gesture; *il y a there is (are)* does not point out, but merely states the existence of someone or something. *Voici*, *voilà* are invariable and require the same pronoun order as a verb; *il y a* is variable in tense only, the verb form being always in the third person singular.

§ 93. *avoir* in the conjugation of perfect tenses.—

<i>Perfect infinitive:</i>	<i>avoir parlé</i>	to have spoken
<i>Perfect participle:</i>	<i>ayant parlé</i>	having spoken
<i>Present perfect indicative:</i>	<i>j'ai parlé, etc.</i>	I have spoken, I have been speaking, I spoke
<i>Past perfect indicative:</i>	<i>j'avais parlé, etc.</i>	I had spoken, been speaking
<i>Future perfect:</i>	<i>j'aurai parlé, etc.</i>	I shall have spoken, etc.
<i>Past future perfect:</i>	<i>j'aurais parlé, etc.</i>	I should have spoken, etc.
<i>Second past perfect:</i> ¹	<i>j'eus parlé, etc.</i>	I had spoken, etc.
<i>Present perfect subjunctive:</i>	<i>j'aie parlé, etc.</i>	I (may) have spoken, etc.
<i>Past perfect subjunctive:</i>	<i>j'eusse parlé, etc.</i>	I (might) have spoken, etc.

Avoir is used as an auxiliary verb in forming the compound or "perfect" tenses of all non-reflexive transitive verbs and of most intransitives. Its usage corresponds to the English usage of *to have*.

§ 94. Participle agreement in perfect tenses with *avoir*.—

<i>La maison que j'ai vendue.</i>	The house that I sold.
<i>Voici de belles pommes; je les ai achetées hier.</i>	Here are some fine apples; I bought them yesterday.
<i>Quels hommes avez-vous vus?</i>	Which men did you see?

The presence of final *-s*, *-e*, *-es* in past participles forming perfect tenses with *avoir* indicates gender and number agreement with a preceding direct object, whether noun, personal pronoun, or relative pronoun. The participle does not vary for a masculine singular object. The indications are as follows: *-e*, feminine singular direct object; *-es*, feminine plural direct object; *-s*, masculine plural direct object (except in the case of a few participles ending in *-s*, as *mis put*, *assis seated*, etc.).

EXERCISE XI

A. Pronounce the following words with reference to the letter *e*, accented, unaccented, alone, or in combination: grève, acheter, aider, année, appeler, après, arbre, attendre, avec, besoin, bateau, beurre, bien, cahier, ce, cet, ces, ceci, celle, cent, cependant, chemin, chercher, cheval, cheveux, chez, chien, ciel, combien, côté, de, debout, des, déjà, dent, dépêcher, descendre [desā:dr], deux, devant, docteur, église, en, élève, enfin, escalier, essayer, été, être, exercice, femme [fam], fermer, feu, forêt, fourchette, genou, guerre, herbe, hiver [ivɛ:r], idée, jeter, lentement, lèvres, matelot, médecin [medsɛ̃], meilleur, même, merci,

¹ The *second past perfect* is sometimes called the *past anterior*, from the French name for the tense, "passé antérieur."

mère, mieux, neige, neveu, nièce, Noël, obéir, oreille, peine, peintre, perdre, père, petit, peur, plier, porte, premier.

B. *Identify by tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms:* j'ai, ils aient, vous aurez, il eut, ayant, tu avais, ayons, j'aurais, ils ont, nous avons, vous eussiez, il eut, ils auraient, vous avez, eu, il a, nous ayons, il aurait, elle avait, ils eurent, elle ait, elles eussent, ayez, nous avons, vous auriez, j'aurai, j'eus, tu as, nous eûmes, ils auront.

C. *Translate:* il avait perdu, nous aurons attendu, elle a parlé, vous avez fini, ont-ils marché? ayant trouvé, j'ai fumé, a-t-il répondu? il n'aurait pas pleuré, avez-vous chanté? il eut dormi, nous n'avons pas prononcé, ils ont cherché, as-tu envoyé? ils avaient expliqué, il eût caché, avoir commencé, il aura profité, nous avions prouvé, aviez-vous regretté? je n'ai pas remarqué, ont-ils réussi? il ait occupé, a-t-elle oublié?

D. *Translate:* 1. Nous avez-vous oubliés? 2. Voici les télégrammes que j'ai cherchés. 3. Il y a des lettres sur le bureau; je les ai trouvées dans la boîte. 4. Voilà une belle peinture; l'avez-vous choisie? 5. Où a-t-il rencontré Mlle Dupin? 6. Je les ai préparés pour demain. 7. Les voici; les y avez-vous posés? 8. Ils en ont trouvé quatre. 9. Me voici; m'avez-vous cherché?

E. *Explain fully the participle agreement in each of the sentences in D.* (Note that the participle is invariable when the pronoun object is **en**, as in sentence 8.)

LESSON XII

§ 95. être.—

Infinitive être [ɛ:tr] <i>to be</i>	Present Participle étant [etā] <i>being</i>	Past Participle été [ete] <i>been</i>	Past Absolute je fus [ʒə fy] <i>I was</i>
Future <i>I shall be, etc.</i>	Present Indicative <i>I am, am being, etc.</i>		Past Absolute <i>I was, etc.</i>
je serai [ʒə s(ə)re]	je suis [ʒə sui]		je fus [ʒə fy]
tu seras [ty s(ə)ra]	tu es [ty ɛ]		tu fus [ty fy]
il sera [il s(ə)ra]	il est [il ɛ]		il fut [il fy]
nous serons [nu s(ə)rɔ̃]	nous sommes [nu sɔm]		nous fûmes [nu fym]
vous serez [vu s(ə)re]	vous êtes [vuz ɛ:t]		vous fûtes [vu fyt]
ils seront [il s(ə)rɔ̃]	ils sont [il sɔ̃]		ils furent [il fy:r]
Past Future <i>I should be, etc.</i>	Past Descriptive <i>I was, was being, etc.</i>		Past Subjunctive <i>I (might) be, etc.</i>
je serais [ʒə s(ə)rɛ]	j' étais [ʒ etɛ]		je fusse [ʒə fys]
tu serais [ty s(ə)rɛ]	tu étais [ty etɛ]		tu fusses [ty fys]
il serait [il s(ə)rɛ]	il était [il ɛtɛ]		il fût [il fy]
nous serions [nu sɛrjɔ̃]	nous étions [nuz ɛtjɔ̃]		nous fussions [nu fysjɔ̃]
vous seriez [vu sɛrje]	vous étiez [vuz ɛtje]		vous fussiez [vu fysje]
ils seraient [il s(ə)rɛ]	ils étaient [ilz ɛtɛ]		ils fussent [il fys]
	Present Subjunctive <i>I (may) be, etc.</i>		
	je sois [ʒə swa]		
	tu sois* [ty swa]		
	il soit [il swa]		
	nous soyons* [nu swajɔ̃]		
	vous soyez* [vu swaje]		
	ils soient [il swa]		

*The imperative forms are derived from the present subjunctive: sois, soyons, soyez *be, let us be.*

In the conjugation of être *to be*, note the following irregularities: the future and past future stem **ser-**; the appearance of the present participle stem **ét-** only in the past descriptive; the **soy-** stem of the present subjunctive, becoming **soi-** before the silent endings; the unusual forms of the present indicative and present subjunctive; the ending **-é** of the past participle; the **fu-** stem of the past tenses;

the derivation of the imperative forms from the present subjunctive (cf. § 90).

§ 96. *être* and the passive.—

Il fut couronné à Rheims.	He was crowned at Rheims.
Nous étions poursuivis.	We were pursued.
Il avait été tué par l'ennemi.	He had been killed by the enemy.

Être is used with a past participle to express the passive idea, corresponding to the use of *to be* in English. The past participle has gender and number agreement, like an adjective, with the subject of the verb.

§ 97. *être* as auxiliary verb in perfect tenses.—

Elle est allée en ville.	She has gone downtown.
Ils sont partis hier.	They left yesterday.
Nous nous sommes perdus.	We became lost.
J'étais arrivé avant lui.	I had arrived before him.
Ils se sont cachés.	They hid (themselves).

With certain intransitive verbs of motion or change of condition¹ and with all verbs used reflexively, *être* replaces *avoir* in forming the perfect tenses. In the first instance, the participle agrees in gender and number with the subject; in the case of reflexive verbs the participle agreement is with a preceding direct object, which is usually the reflexive pronoun.

The sense of the sentence usually indicates whether a participle conjugated with *être* is passive or perfect in idea. If the verb is reflexive, the sense is perfect; if a verb of motion, the sense is usually perfect; if the verb is transitive and non-reflexive, the sense is either passive or the participle is used like an adjective. If the form of *être* when translated by the proper form of *to be* does not make sense, try translating it by the corresponding form of *to have*.

¹ The complete list of verbs (not including compounds) requiring *être* to form the perfect tenses is as follows. Those starred (*) are sometimes used transitively and are then conjugated with *avoir*. The third person singular of the present perfect tense is given as a model form for each verb.

aller	to go	(il est allé he has gone, he went)
venir	to come	(il est venu he has come, he came)
arriver	to arrive	(il est arrivé he has arrived, he arrived)
partir	to leave	(il est parti he has left, he left)
*entrer	to enter	(il est entré he has entered, he entered)

[Footnote continued on p. 57]

§ 98. The reflexive pronoun *se*.—

Elle s'est coupée.	She cut herself.
Il s'est perdu.	He became lost (=lost himself).
Ils se sont cachés.	They hid (themselves).
Ils se sont parlé.	They spoke to each other (to one another).

The form *se* [sə], used with a third person verb form, is a reflexive or reciprocal pronoun, meaning (*to or for*) *himself, herself, itself, themselves, each other, one another*. For the remaining reflexive pronouns see §§ 71–74.

§ 99. Résumé of participle agreement in perfect tenses.—

<i>Quels livres a-t-il lus?</i>	What books has he read?
<i>Où est-elle allée?</i>	Where has she gone?
<i>Ils se sont examinés.</i>	They examined themselves (each other, one another).

In perfect tenses formed with *avoir* the participle agreement is with a preceding direct object; in perfect tenses formed with *être* the participle agrees with the subject if the verb is non-reflexive (cf. § 97), and with the preceding direct object if the verb is reflexive (cf. § 97). Cf. § 94 for the indications of agreement. The indications are as follows: *-e*, feminine singular; *-es*, feminine plural; *-s*, masculine plural (with few exceptions). The participle is invariable for the masculine singular or with *en some, any* as object.

§ 100. Pronominal verbs.—

Il s'est arrêté vite.	He stopped quickly.
Elle s'est trompée.	She was mistaken.
Ils se sont battus.	They fought.
Je me suis couché (-e).	I went to bed.

Reflexive pronouns frequently occur in French without the force of English reflexives or reciprocals; in such cases the verb is usually equivalent to an English intransitive and the reflexive pronoun should not be translated. This usage is termed “pronominal.”

*sortir	to go out	(il est sorti he has gone out, he went out)
*monter	to go up	(il est monté he has gone up, he went up)
*descendre	to go down	(il est descendu he has gone down, he went down)
*retourner	to return	(il est retourné he has returned, he returned)
rester	to remain	(il est resté he has remained, he remained)
tomber	to fall	(il est tombé he has fallen, he fell)
naître	to be born	(il est né he was born)
mourir	to die	(il est mort he has died, he died)

§ 101. Reflexive usage for the passive.—

Cela se dit partout.
Il s'appelle Rouget.

That is said everywhere.
He is called Rouget or His name is
Rouget.

Sometimes when the agency is not expressed, an active reflexive construction replaces a passive form (cf. § 96); in such cases the reflexive pronoun should not be translated. This passive usage is usually recognizable from the context.

EXERCISE XII

A. Pronounce the following words with special reference to the letter *a*, accented, unaccented, alone, or in combination (cf. §§ 12, 20, 22, 31, 34, 35): à, affaire, âge, aidai, ami, année, anglais, animal, asseoir, aussi, avant, bas, beau, bras, café, car, cas, chaise, champ, changeai, chat, chaud, classe, naître, crayon, dans, déjà, demain, eau, épaule, essayer, fâché, faim, faisant [fəzā], faute, franc, fromage, gant, gâteau, château, glace, habit, haut, jamais, là-bas, madame, manteau, mauvais, pas, pays [pei], payai, phrase, quand, repas, saison, tasse, travail, travaillerai, valise, vain, viande, vilaine, vinaigre, vrai.

B. Write the numbers in French from 21–50 (cf. pp. 21–50) with their phonetic notation; practice writing and pronouncing the numbers until able to identify them by spelling or by sound.

C. Identify by tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms: il fut, étant, vous serez, il était, ils sont, soyez, nous sommes, ils soient, nous fûmes, elle est, il soit, ils seront, nous serions, vous êtes, tu sois, il fût, tu es, été, je serai, elles étaient, soyons, vous fussiez, ils furent, sois.

D. Translate, regarding être as a passive auxiliary: ils ont été trouvés, n'ont-elles pas été perdues? il serait vaincu, nous étions trompés, il sera saisi, vous serez persuadé, a-t-elle été trouvée? ils étaient préparés, nous sommes offensés.

E. Translate, regarding être as the auxiliary in a perfect tense: étant tombé, elle est née, nous sommes venus, il fut sorti, je me suis demandé, ils sont entrés, étaient-ils arrivés? nous serions descendus, elles soient restées, êtes-vous arrivé? il est mort, nous nous étions cachés, elle s'est coupée, je ne me suis pas approché, ils s'étaient assis, n'êtes-vous pas allés?

F. Translate, regarding the usage of the reflexive pronoun as pronominal or passive, as the case may be: elles se sont levées, nous nous sommes assis, il se battra, arrêtez-vous, je me suis couché, ils s'étaient écriés, ils se plaindront, elle s'appelait Marie-Rose, nous nous sommes trompés.

G. Explain the agreement of the past participles occurring in D, E, F.

H. Translate: 1. Il y a de belles églises à Paris. 2. Il y a quelques minutes je l'ai vue dans le magasin. 3. Nous nous sommes salués. 4. Pourquoi vous êtes-vous levé? 5. Ils se sont acheté beaucoup de choses. 6. Elle est sortie de la maison. 7. Je les ai trouvées dans le panier. 8. Les voilà sur la table.

LESSON XIII

§ 102. *on* and the passive.—

On ne sait pas où il est.

We (they) don't know where he is;
it is not known where he is.

On parle français au Canada.

They speak French in Canada;
French is spoken in Canada.

On [5] is an indefinite subject pronoun, meaning *we, you, they, one*, having no definite person or persons in mind and requiring always a third singular form of the verb. It frequently occurs with an active verb as a substitute for the passive (cf. § 96); in such cases **on** should not be translated, the object of the verb should be made the subject, and the verb should be translated as though passive.

§ 103. The possessive adjective.—

mon père, ma mère, mes parents

my father, my mother, my parents

ton père, ta mère, tes parents

*your father, your mother, your
parents*

son père, sa mère, ses parents

{ *his father, his mother, his parents*
her father, her mother, her parents
its father, its mother, its parents

notre père, notre mère, nos parents

our father, our mother, our parents

votre père, votre mère, vos parents

*your father, your mother, your
parents*

leur père, leur mère, leurs parents

*their father, their mother, their
parents*

The forms **mon** [mɔ̃], **ma** [ma], **mes** [me], **ton** [tɔ̃], **ta** [ta], **tes** [te], **son** [sɔ̃], **sa** [sa], **ses** [se], **notre** [nɔtr], **nos** [no], **votre** [vɔtr], **vos** [vo], **leur** [lœ:r], **leurs** [lœ:r], are forms of the possessive adjective, corresponding to the English forms *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*. The forms are variable, indicating the person of the possessor and to a limited extent the gender and number of the thing or person possessed. They are therefore of considerable aid in identifying relationships.

The identifications are as follows: **mon, ton, son**, a masculine singular noun qualified; **ma, ta, sa**, a feminine singular noun; **notre**,

votre, leur, singular nouns of either gender; *mes, tes, ses, nos, vos, leurs*, plural nouns of either gender.

Inasmuch as *mon, ton, son* replace *ma, ta, sa* before a word beginning with a vowel or mute *h*, they indicate positively a masculine singular noun only when it begins with a consonant or aspirate *h*, as *mon tabac* (m.) *my tobacco*. Cf. *mon orange* (f.) *my orange*.

Note that *son, sa, ses* may each mean *his, her, its* since their agreement in gender is with the noun qualified. Their exact meaning is usually determinable from the context.

§ 104. *le, la, les* replacing the possessive adjective.—

Il a sa canne sous <i>le</i> bras.	He has his cane under <i>his</i> arm.
Il avait ôté <i>les</i> gants.	He had taken off <i>his</i> gloves.

The definite article *le (la, les)* sometimes replaces the possessive adjective before nouns referring to parts of the body or articles of clothing and should be translated by a form of the possessive adjective as determined by the subject of the verb (cf. § 52).

§ 105. Vowel changes in irregular verb stems.—

The forms of the verb in which the stress falls upon the stem are those ending in *-s (-x), -t* (or no ending), *-e, -es, -ent*. This shift of accent from ending to stem occurs in the singular forms of the present indicative, present subjunctive, and imperative, and in the third person plural of the present indicative and present subjunctive. In many irregular verbs, with this change of stress from ending to stem there is a change in the stem vowel, more or less typical in kind. Some of the commoner types of change in the stressed stem vowel are:

a to ai	as in <i>savoir</i>	—je sais, tu sais	but	nous savons
e to ie	as in <i>tenir</i>	—je tiens, il tienn	but	vous tenez
e to oi	as in <i>devoir</i>	—il doit, ils doivent	but	nous devons
ou to eu	as in <i>vouloir</i>	—je veux, ils veulent	but	vous voulez
e to è	as in <i>mener</i>	—tu mènes, il mène	but	nous menons
é to è	as in <i>céder</i>	—je cède, ils cèdent	but	nous cédon

As various irregular verbs are taken up in detail in subsequent paragraphs, note the recurrence of these typical changes. *Devoir to owe* (cf. § 136) offers a typical change in all possible forms.

§ 106. *aller*.¹—(Pronouns omitted.)

aller	allant	allé (être)	allai
to go	vais, vas, va, allons, allez, vont		allasse
irai	allais		
irais	aille, ailles, aille, allons, allez, aillent		
	Imperative: va(s), allons, allez		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of *aller to go*: the short forms of the singular and third person plural of the present indicative (cf. *avoir*, § 90) and of the singular imperative; the stem vowel change of *a* to *ai* in the stem-stressed forms of the present subjunctive (cf. § 105) and in the first person singular of the present indicative; the *ir-* stem of the future tenses. The remaining forms correspond to those of any regular *-er* verb (cf. § 69).

Distinguish carefully between the future and past future stem of *être* (= *ser-*), *avoir* (= *aur-*), *aller* (= *ir-*), and the irregular third person indicative forms of *être* (= *sont*), *avoir* (= *ont*), and *aller* (= *vont*). The second person singular imperative form is normally *va*; *vas* occurs in *vas-y go there*. The perfect tenses are formed with *être*, the participle agreeing in gender and number with the subject of the verb (cf. § 97 and note).

Like *aller*: *s'en aller to go away*.

EXERCISE XIII

A. Pronounce the following words with special reference to the letters *i, y*, accented, unaccented, alone, or in combination (cf. §§ 7, 12, 27-31, 34): *adieu*, *aimai*, *animal*, *assiette*, *avoir*, *il y a*, *bien*, *bibliothèque*, *bois*, *cahier*, *celui*, *chaise*, *chien*, *choisir*, *ciel*, *cinq*, *coin*, *craie*, *demain*, *demi*, *derrière*, *difficile*, *dîner*, *église*, *faim*, *fin*, *fille*, *fil*, *fis*, *finirai*, *froid*, *habiller*, *hier* [jɛ:r], *histoire*, *huit* [ɥit], *ici*, *inutile*, *lieu*, *ligne*, *lire*, *lit*, *loi*, *loin*, *matin*, *médecine*, *moitié*, *neige*, *nièce*, *noir*, *nettoyer*, *oui*, *pareil*, *plier* [plie], *pluie*, *rien*, *roi*, *serviette*, *singe*, *soulier*, *suivre*, *tiroir*, *tranquille* [trãkil], *viande*, *veille*, *vide*, *y*.

¹ All irregular verbs presented for study in later lessons will follow the outline for *aller* given here. The outline consists of the four "principal parts" (infinitive, present participle, past participle, first person singular of the past absolute) and the first person singular of the remaining simple tenses of the verb. Subject pronouns are omitted. Tenses having irregular forms are given in full. All forms omitted are regularly formed by adding the regular conjugation endings to the indicated tense stem. The arrangement of the tenses follows that used in §§ 69, 79, 87, 90, 95. The auxiliary for the perfect tenses is indicated in parentheses after the past participle. For their formation see §§ 93, 97.

B. *Identify by tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms:* j'irai, allons, il sera allé, nous allions, il est allé, allez, ils aillent, elle alla, nous allussions, tu irais, ils allèrent, allant, vous étiez allé, ils vont, va, ils iront, il va, j'allai, ils sont allés, je vais, il fut allé, étant allé, elles étaient allées, nous allions, il aille, nous sommes allés.

C. *Translate:* son ami, mon assiette, leurs bateaux, ses bœufs [bø], votre bras gauche, notre café, ton cahier, son chat blanc, leurs chiens, vos cheveux, notre classe, mon corps, ses couteaux, nos dents, mon diner, leur facteur, mes doigts, leur domestique, son dos, son école, nos églises, leurs employés.

D. *Analyze the gender and number indications of the possessive adjectives in C.*

E. *Translate with all possible meanings:* ses bagages, sa mère, sa clef, ses oreilles, son déjeuner, sa chanson, sa main.

F. *Translate, regarding on or the reflexive construction as substitutes for the passive:* 1. On a trouvé leurs billets. 2. Ici on parle espagnol. 3. La glace se forme dans l'eau. 4. On vend de bons légumes au marché. 5. Ils se vendent bon marché. 6. On n'avait rien rompu. 7. On a rempli la cruche.

G. *Translate in all ways possible:* nous nous regardons, il te parlait, ils sont tombés, sa mère l'aime, leurs amis leur parlaient, vous êtes-vous amusés? parlez-lui, des pommes, ses mains sont froides, je me levais à six heures, nous l'attendons.

faire
passant

passant

LESSON XIV

§ 107. The possessive pronouns.—

J'ai mon cahier; j'ai <i>le mien</i> .	I have my notebook; I have <i>mine</i> .
As-tu <i>le tien</i> ou <i>le sien</i> ?	Have you <i>yours</i> or <i>his (hers)</i> ?
Ce cahier est <i>le nôtre</i> ; où est <i>le vôtre</i> ?	This notebook is <i>ours</i> ; where is <i>yours</i> ?
Ils n'ont pas <i>le leur</i> .	They haven't <i>theirs</i> .

The forms *le mien* [mjɛ̃], *le tien* [tjɛ̃], *le sien* [sjɛ̃], *le nôtre* [no:tr], *le vôtre* [vo:tr], *le leur* [lœ:r] are forms of the possessive pronoun meaning *mine*, *thine (yours)*, *his (hers, its)*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, respectively. Like the possessive adjectives (cf. § 103), they agree in person with the possessor and in gender and number with the thing possessed.

The gender indication is shown only by the article (*le* or *la*), with the exception of *le mien*, *le tien*, *le sien*, which become *la mienne* [mjɛ̃n], *la tienne* [tjɛ̃n], *la sienne* [sjɛ̃n] when referring to a feminine singular noun. The plural indication is given by the presence of the plural *-s* in both parts of the forms, thus: *Ces cahiers sont les miens, les nôtres, les leurs*, etc. *These notebooks are mine, ours, theirs*, etc.

§ 108. The demonstrative adjective.—

ce garçon	this boy, that boy
cet endroit	this place, that place
cette fleur	this flower, that flower
ces hommes	these men, those men
ces dames	these ladies, those ladies

The forms *ce* [sə], *cet* [sɛt], *cette* [sɛt], *ces* [sɛ] preceding an adjective or a noun are forms of the demonstrative adjective, meaning *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*. The agreement is with the noun qualified.

The indications are as follows: *ce*, *cet*, a masculine singular noun; *cette*, a feminine singular noun; *ces*, a plural noun of either gender.

§ 109. *-ci* and *-là*.—

<i>ce</i> garçon- <i>ci</i>	<i>this</i> boy
<i>cet</i> endroit- <i>là</i>	<i>that</i> place
<i>cette</i> fleur- <i>ci</i>	<i>this</i> flower
<i>ces</i> hommes- <i>là</i>	<i>those</i> men

The forms *-ci* [si], *-là* [la] affixed to nouns preceded by a form of the demonstrative adjective determine the exact meaning of the adjective, whether *this* or *that*, *these* or *those*. *Ci* indicates the meaning *this* or *these*; *-là*, *that* or *those*.

§ 110. Verbs in *-cer*, *-ger*.—

placer to *place*—plaçant, nous plaçons, je plaçais, il plaça, etc.

manger to *eat*—mangeant, nous mangeons, je mangeais, il mangea, etc.

Verbs in *-cer* [se], like *placer* [plase], change the final *c* of the stem to *ç* before all endings beginning with *a*, *o* in order to retain the sound of [s] final in the stem. Similarly, verbs in *-ger* [ʒe], like *manger* [māʒe], insert *e* before all endings beginning with *a*, *o* in order to retain the sound of [ʒ] final in the stem.

The forms affected in both *-cer* and *-ger* verbs are the present participle, the first person plural of the present indicative and imperative, the singular and third person plural forms of the past descriptive, the past absolute (except the third person plural), and the past subjunctive.

§ 111. Verbs in *-oyer*, *-uyer*, *-ayer*, *-eyer*.—

employer to *employ*—j'emploie, tu emploies, ils emploient, j'emploierai, nous emploierions, etc.

essuyer to *wipe* —j'essuie, tu essuies, ils essuient, j'essuierai, nous essuierions, etc.

payer to *pay* for —je paie (je paye), tu paies (tu payes), etc.

Verbs in *-oyer* [waje], *-uyer* [ɥije] change *y* to *i* whenever *y* comes before [ə] in conjugation, as in the endings *-e*, *-es*, *-ent* and in the future and past future tenses. Verbs in *-ayer* [ɛje], *-eyer* [ɛje] may retain the *y* throughout the conjugation or change *y* to *i* before [ə]. The forms affected are the singular and third person plural forms of the present indicative and present subjunctive, the singular imperative, and all forms of the future and past future tenses.

§ 112. First-conjugation verbs with stem vowel *e* or *é*.—

mener to lead—je mène, tu mènes, ils mènent, je mènerai, etc.

céder to yield—je cède, tu cèdes, ils cèdent but je céderai, etc.

appeler to call—j'appelle, tu appelles, ils appellent, j'appellerai, nous appellerions, etc.

jeter to throw—je jette, tu jettes, ils jettent, je jetterai, etc.

First-conjugation verbs having [ə] or [e] for a stem vowel change [ə] or [e] to [ɛ] in those forms in which the stress is upon the stem vowel. This change may be indicated by a change in spelling of *e* to *è*, as in *mener* [mæne], and *é* to *è*, as in *céder* [sede], or by doubling the final consonant of the stem, as in *appeler* [apəle] or [aple], *jeter* [ʒəte]. These changes occur also in the forms in which the stem vowel *e* (but not *é*) is followed by a syllable having [ə], i.e., the future and past future tenses.

The forms affected are the same as those subject to change in the conjugation of *-yer* verbs (cf. § 111).

§ 113. *envoyer*.—

<i>envoyer</i>	<i>envoyant</i>	<i>envoyé (avoir)</i>	<i>envoyai</i>
<i>to send</i>	<i>envoie, envoies, envoie, ils envoient</i>		<i>envoyasse</i>
<i>enverrai</i>	<i>envoyez, envoient</i>		
<i>enverrais</i>	<i>envoyais</i>		
	<i>envoie, envoies, envoie, envoyions, envoyiez, envoient</i>		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of *envoyer to send*: the *enverr-* stem of the future and past future and the change of *y* to *i* in the stem-stressed forms of the present indicative and present subjunctive (cf. § 111). The imperative is regularly derived from the present indicative: *envoie, envoyons, envoyez*.

Like *envoyer*: *renvoyer to send back*. Note the locution *envoyer chercher to send for*, as in *Envoyez chercher votre père Send for your father*.

EXERCISE XIV

A. Pronounce the following words with special reference to the letter *o* accented, unaccented, alone, or in combination (cf. §§ 21, 23, 30, 31, 36): *alors*, *août* [u], *automne* [otɔn], *avoir*, *besoin*, *froid*, *bientôt*, *boire*, *bois*, *boîte*, *bon*, *bonne*, *bouche*, *chose*, *coin*, *combien*, *comment*, *contre*, *cou*, *cour*, *coûter*, *crayon*, *dessous* [dəsu], *devoir*, *dos*, *docteur*, *dormir*, *douze*, *droit*, *école*, *encore*,

envoyer, fois, fort, fromage, gros, homme, joli, jour, loi, loin, lourd, moins, mois, monde, monsieur [məsjø], mort, mot, mouton, nom, nommer, non, nord, nouveau, obéir, occuper, œil [œj], offrir, oiseau, oncle, os [ɔs], oser, où, oui.

B. *List separately the words in A containing the sounds of [ɔ], [o], and [ɔ̃].*

C. *Identify the following verb forms by tense, person, number, and meaning:* ils appellent, mangeons, il commença, je cède, ils envoient, je mènerai, ils commençaient, nous céderons, ils appuient, vous appellerez, il mènerait, ils mangeassent, arrangeant, ils jettent, j'emploie, ils essaient, il jugeait.

D. *Give the infinitive for each of the verb forms in C.*

E. *Translate:* il enverra, envoyez, nous envoyions, ils ont envoyé, j'enverrais, tu envoies, envoyant, il envoya, il envoyait, il envoyât, nous enverrons, vous envoyiez, envoyons, j'envoie, ils envoyaient, elles envoient, nous avions envoyé.

F. *Translate:* cette porte, ce tableau, ces chaises, ce bureau, ce mur-là, ces fenêtres-ci, cette maison-ci, cette rue, ces bâtiments-là, cet homme-là, ces arbres, cette ligne, ces pages-ci, ce volume, cette opinion, ces personnes, cette phrase-là.

G. *Translate:* votre plume et la mienne, mon oncle et le vôtre, ces questions et les leurs, ma mère et la sienne, ton livre et le nôtre, vos cahiers et les miens, nos parents et les siens.

H. *Translate:* 1. Pourquoi n'as-tu pas envoyé chercher ton frère? 2. Je vais accompagner le mien à son école. 3. Nous sommes arrivés au théâtre sans nos billets. 4. Avez-vous acheté le vôtre? 5. Ils sont venus sans les leurs, n'est-ce pas? 6. Est-ce qu'elle a apporté le sien? 7. Non, monsieur, elle n'a pas de billet; elle achètera le sien au guichet.

LESSON XV

§ 114. The demonstrative pronouns *celui, ceux, celle(s)*.—

Prenez ce livre-ci; prenez <i>celui-ci</i> .	Take this book; take <i>this one</i> .
<i>Celui-là</i> n'est pas intéressant.	<i>That one</i> isn't interesting.
Je préfère cette rose à <i>celle de ma sœur</i> .	I prefer this rose to my sister's.
<i>Celles</i> que vous avez sont belles, aussi.	<i>Those (the ones)</i> that you have are beautiful, too.
<i>Celui</i> qui chasse est un chasseur.	<i>He (the one)</i> who hunts is a hunter.
<i>Ceux</i> qui volent sont des voleurs.	<i>Those</i> who steal are thieves.

The forms *celui* [səlqi], *ceux* [sø], *celle(s)* [sɛl] are forms of the demonstrative pronoun, meaning *this (one), that (one), these, those, the one(s)*, or *he, she, they* as the antecedent of a relative pronoun, as *celui qui he who, ceux (celles) que they whom*, etc.

Since these pronouns refer to objects near or remote, in order to prevent ambiguity *-ci* is added to the form of the pronoun to indicate that which is near at hand, i.e., *this, these*, and *-là* to indicate that which is more remote, i.e., *that, those* (cf. § 109). These suffixes are not necessary when the demonstrative is followed by *de* or by a relative pronoun.

The indications of gender and number for the antecedent are as follows: *celui*, masculine singular noun; *celle*, feminine singular noun; *ceux*, masculine plural noun; *celles*, feminine plural noun.

§ 115. The demonstrative pronouns *ce, ceci, cela, ça*.—

C'est vrai; <i>ce</i> sont eux.	It is true; <i>it</i> is they.
<i>Ce</i> sont mes amis, n'est-ce pas?	<i>They</i> are my friends, aren't they?

The form *ce* as the subject of a verb is a demonstrative pronoun, either the real subject of the verb, with the meaning *it, that*, or representing the true subject, with the meaning *it, they*. It is invariable.

Qui a trouvé <i>ceci</i> ?	Who found <i>this</i> ?
<i>Cela</i> n'est pas vrai.	<i>That</i> is not true.
Il a dit <i>ça</i> sans sourire.	He said <i>that</i> without smiling.

The forms **ceci** [səsi], **cela** [səla] (**ça** [sa], colloquial form) are demonstrative pronouns meaning, *this*, *that*, respectively, used to refer to things or abstractions, i.e., deeds, ideas, statements, wishes, etc., that are indicated but not named. The forms are invariable and offer no indication of gender or number.

§ 116. *celui-ci ... celui-là*.—

Des deux écrivains, *celui-ci* est mieux connu que *celui-là*. Of the two authors, the *latter* is better known than *the former*.

Of two possible antecedents *celui-ci* refers to the last mentioned and *celui-là* to the first mentioned, with the meanings *the latter . . . the former*. The pronouns vary (cf. § 114) in agreement with their antecedents.

§ 117. Impersonal use of *il*.—

<i>Il</i> pleut; <i>il</i> neige.	<i>It</i> rains; <i>it</i> is snowing.
<i>Il</i> est deux heures.	<i>It</i> is two o'clock.
<i>Il</i> y a; <i>il</i> y avait.	<i>There</i> is (are); <i>there</i> was (were).
<i>Il</i> en reste plusieurs.	<i>There</i> remain several (of them).

Sometimes *il* is impersonal and refers to no definite antecedent; it then means *it* or *there*. If it fails to make sense with the meaning *it*, try translating it by *there*.

§ 118. Impersonal use of *le*.—

<i>Il</i> est fameux; je <i>le</i> suis aussi.	He is famous; I am, also.
Si vous <i>le</i> voulez, je <i>le</i> ferai.	If you wish, I shall do it.
Etes-vous avocat? Je <i>le</i> suis.	Are you a lawyer? I am.
Je <i>le</i> crois.	I believe <i>it</i> (I think so).

The object pronoun *le* (cf. § 75) is used sometimes as an impersonal complement of a verb. In general, it should not be translated, but if the verb requires a complement in English, *le* should be translated *it* or *so*.

§ 119. *faire*.—

<i>faire</i>	<i>faisant</i>	<i>fait (avoir)</i>	<i>fis</i>
<i>to do, make</i>	<i>fais, fais, fait, faisons, faites, font</i>		<i>fisse</i>
<i>ferai</i>	<i>faisais</i>		
<i>ferais</i>	<i>fasse, fasses, fasse, fassions, fassiez, fassent</i>		
	Imperative: <i>fais, faisons, faites</i>		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of the verb **faire** *to do, make*: the **fer-** stem of the future and past future; the loss of the final **s** of the present participle stem **fais-** before the **-s, -t** endings of the present indicative and imperative (cf. § 87); the second plural form **faites** [fɛt] (cf. **êtes**) and the third person plural form **font** [fɔ̃] (cf. **ont, sont, vont**) of the present indicative; the **fass-** stem of the present subjunctive; the **-t** ending of the past participle; the shortened forms of the past tenses (cf. **eus, fus**). The imperative is regular.

Note the phonetic value of the future stem **fer-** [fɛr] and the present participle stem **fais-** [fɛz], e.g., **ferai** [fɛrɛ], **ferons** [fɛrɔ̃], **faisant** [fɛzɑ̃], **faisons** [fɛzɔ̃], **faisais** [fɛzɛ], etc. Like **faire** are all compounds of **faire**, as **contrefaire** *imitate*, **défaire** *undo*, **refaire** *do again*, etc.

§ 120. Locutions with **faire**.—

Il fait froid (chaud, beau, mauvais, etc.).	It (the weather) is cold (hot, fine, bad, etc.).
Faites-le parler.	Make (have) him speak.
Je me suis fait mal.	I have hurt myself.
Faites attention!	Look out! Pay attention!
Cela ne me fait rien.	That doesn't make any difference to me.
Il faisait le malade.	He was playing sick.

The verb **faire** enters into a large number of idiomatic expressions. It is commonly used in expressions of the weather where it is equivalent to the English use of *to be*. Cf. § 91 for a similar use of **avoir** in expressions of personal states.

§ 121. **mettre**.—

mettre	mettant	mis (avoir)	mis
<i>to put</i>	mets, mets, met, mettons, mettez, mettent		misse
mettrai	mettais		
mettrais	mette		
	Imperative: mets, mettons, mettez		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of **mettre** *to put*: the loss of the final **t** of the present participle stem **mett-** in the singular forms of the present indicative and imperative; the past participle **mis**; the shortened forms of the past tenses (cf. **fis**).

Like *mettre* are all compounds of *mettre*, as *omettre* *omit*, *permettre* *permit*, *promettre* *promise*, *soumettre* *submit*, etc. Note the common locution *se mettre à to begin to*, as in *Il s'est mis à pleurer* *He began to weep*.

EXERCISE XV

A. *Pronounce the following words with special reference to the letter u accented, unaccented, alone, or in combination* (cf. §§ 13, 18, 22-25, 29, 31, 37): *adieu*, *aôût* [u], *aujourd'hui* [oʒurdui], *autre*, *beau*, *bleu*, *bœuf*, *chaque*, *cœur*, *cou*, *du*, *depuis*, *deux*, *étudier*, *eux*, *fatigué*, *fatigue*, *feu*, *feuille*, *figure*, *fleur*, *fumer*, *genou*, *guerre*, *haut*, *heure*, *huit*, *inutile*, *jusque*, *juste*, *légume*, *lieu*, *lumière*, *lune*, *malheureuse*, *manquer*, *meubles*, *plus*, *neuf*, *neveu*, *nuage*, *nuit*, *occuper*, *yeux*, *ou*, *oui*, *pluie*, *plume*, *plusieurs*, *puisque*, *qui*, *que*, *quelque*, *quoi*, *rhume*, *ruban*, *rue*, *saluer*, *sœur*, *sud* [syd], *sur*, *suivre*, *sûr*, *tuer* [tye], *un*, *une*, *utile*, *vieux*, *voiture*, *vue*.

B. *Translate*: 1. *Ceux qui sont dans le panier sont mauvais*. 2. *Avez-vous entendu cela?* 3. *C'est le médecin*. 4. *Celui-là est le frère de mon ami*. 5. *Écoutez ceci; c'est la vérité*. 6. *Mettez cela dans la poche*. 7. *Je préfère celles-ci*. 8. *Ce sont les miens*. 9. *Je le ferai demain*. 10. *Il a mangé sa pomme et celle de sa sœur*. 11. *Celui qui parle est mon voisin*.

C. *Translate*: 1. *Il fera mauvais demain*. 2. *J'aurai froid*. 3. *Il y aura beaucoup de personnes dans la salle*. 4. *Je le crois*. 5. *Êtes-vous heureux?* *Je le suis*. 6. *Il a fait beau*. 7. *Il y est arrivé un grand homme avec deux fils*. 8. *Il neigeait*.

D. *Identify by tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms*: *je ferai*, *nous aurons fait*, *ils font*, *elle fasse*, *ils firent*, *vous feriez*, *faites*, *j'ai fait*, *ils faisaient*, *nous ferons*, *il fait*, *faisons*, *il eut fait*, *nous faisons*, *elle fera*, *ils feraient*, *vous faisiez*, *nous fassions*, *vous fissiez*, *faisant*, *ayant fait*, *vous faites*, *vous fîtes*.

E. *Translate*: *il mettra*, *nous mettons*, *ils avaient mis*, *il mit*, *mettez*, *vous mettez*, *ils mettraient*, *elles mettaient*, *je mets*, *mettons*, *avoir mis*, *nous mêmes*, *ils mirent*, *tu mets*, *ils mettent*, *elles mettront*.

F. *Verb review. Identify by infinitive, tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms*: *il enverrait*, *ils font*, *vous faisiez*, *il va*, *j'appellerai*, *mangeons*, *il cède*, *ils firent*, *j'aille*, *ayez*, *je fus*, *vous aurez*, *ils seront*, *ils mènent*, *elles sont*, *il fera*, *il sera*, *soyons*, *il ait*, *je sois*, *vous êtes*, *il mangea*, *faites*, *il fit*, *j'eus*, *nous avions*, *j'étais*, *tu vas*, *il ira*, *ils allèrent*, *nous edmes*, *ils appuient*, *ils envoient*.

LESSON XVI

§ 122. The interrogative adjective *quel(s)*, *quelle(s)*.—

<i>Quel</i> auteur préférez-vous?	What author do you prefer?
<i>Quels</i> pays avez-vous vus?	What countries have you seen?
<i>Quelle</i> dame est votre tante?	What (<i>which</i>) lady is your aunt?
<i>Quelles</i> montagnes sont-à l'est [est]?	What mountains are to the east?

The forms *quel(s)* [kɛl], *quelle(s)* [kɛl], preceding an adjective or a noun in an interrogative sentence, are forms of the interrogative adjective meaning *what*, *which*.

Quel denotes a masculine singular noun qualified; *quels*, a masculine plural noun; *quelle*, a feminine singular noun; *quelles*, a feminine plural noun.

§ 123. *quel(s)*, *quelle(s)* in exclamations.—

<i>Quel</i> beau jour!	What a fine day?
<i>Quelles</i> roses!	What roses?

The forms *quel(s)*, *quelle(s)* are used sometimes with exclamatory force, with the meaning *what*, *what a*.

§ 124. The interrogative pronoun *lequel*.—

Voilà deux hommes; <i>lequel</i> est votre neveu?	There are two men; <i>which (one)</i> is your nephew?
<i>Auquel</i> avez-vous parlé?	<i>To which (one)</i> did you speak?
<i>Duquel</i> parlez-vous?	<i>Of which (one)</i> are you speaking?
<i>Laquelle</i> de ces cloches est la plus vieille?	<i>Which (one)</i> of these bells is the oldest?

The forms *lequel* [ləkɛl], *lesquels* [ləkɛl], *laquelle* [lakɛl], *lesquelles* [ləkɛl], as subject or object of a verb in interrogation, are forms of the interrogative pronoun meaning *which*, *which one (s)*. The article component of the pronoun contracts with *à* or *de* (cf. §§ 57–58), producing *auquel*, *auxquels*, *auxquelles*, with the meaning to *which*, and *duquel*, *desquels*, *desquelles*, with the meaning of *which*. The number and gender indications correspond to those for *quel* (cf. § 123).

§ 125. The interrogative pronoun *qui*.—

<i>Qui a fait cela?</i>	<i>Who did that?</i>
<i>Qui avez-vous vu?</i>	<i>Whom did you see?</i>
<i>A qui l'a-t-il donné?</i>	<i>To whom did he give it?</i>
<i>Avec qui est-il allé?</i>	<i>With whom did he go?</i>

The form *qui* [ki], introducing a question, is either subject of the verb with the meaning *who?* or object of the verb with the meaning *whom?* It also occurs as the object of a preposition with the meaning *whom?* (Cf. § 127 for *à qui whose?*)

Since it is invariable, there is no indication as to gender or number of the antecedent. It refers only to persons, never to things. Emphatic forms of *qui* are *qui est-ce qui* [kjɛski] *who?* and *qui est-ce que* [kjɛskə] *whom?* The *i* of *qui* does not elide before a word beginning with a vowel (cf. § 39, n. 1).

§ 126. The interrogative pronoun *que*.—

<i>Que désirez-vous?</i>	<i>What do you want?</i>
<i>Qu'est-ce?</i>	<i>What is it?</i>
<i>Qu'est-ce qui est dans le paquet?</i>	<i>What is in the package?</i>

The form *que* [kə], introducing a question, is either object of the verb or predicate with *être*, with the meaning *what?* referring only to things. *Qu'est-ce qui* [kɛski] *what?* replaces *que* as subject of the verb.

Que is invariable and without gender or number indications. The *e* of *que* elides with the initial vowel of a following word (cf. § 39). It does not occur as the object of a preposition. Equivalent forms are: *qu'est-ce que* [kɛskə] (object), *qu'est-ce que c'est que* [kɛskɛskə] (object or predicate), *qu'est-ce que c'est qui* [kɛskɛski] (subject), all meaning *what?*

§ 127. *à qui* indicating possession.—

<i>À qui est cette tasse?</i>	<i>Whose cup is this?</i>
<i>Je ne sais pas à qui est cette maison-là.</i>	<i>I do not know whose house that is.</i>

À qui [aki] commonly occurs in questions and in statements as predicate with *être* *to be* to indicate simple ownership, with the meaning *whose*.

§ 128. *quoi*.—

<i>Quoi!</i> Il est tombé!	<i>What!</i> he has fallen!
<i>De quoi</i> est-il fait?	<i>Of what</i> is it made?
Il sait <i>de quoi</i> je parle.	He knows <i>of what</i> I speak.

Quoi [kwa] *what* occurs as an exclamation, an interrogative pronoun, and a relative. It is invariable and without gender or number indications.

§ 129. *dire*.—

<i>dire</i>	<i>disant</i>	<i>dit (avoir)</i>	<i>dis</i>
<i>to say, tell</i>	<i>dis, dis, dit, disons, dites, disent</i>		<i>disse</i>
<i>dirai</i>	<i>disais</i>		
<i>dirais</i>	<i>dise</i>		
	Imperative: <i>dis, disons, dites</i>		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of *dire to say, tell*: present participle stem in *dis-*; the loss of the final *s* of the present participle stem before the singular endings of the present indicative and imperative (cf. *faire, mettre*); the second person plural form of the present indicative and imperative *dites* [dit] (cf. *êtes, faites*); the ending *-t* of the past participle (cf. *fait*); the shortened forms of the past tenses (cf. *fis, mis*). The imperative is regularly derived.

Like *dire*¹ are most compounds of *dire*, as *contredire contra-dict, prédire predict, médire slander*.

§ 130. *prendre*.—

<i>prendre</i>	<i>prenant</i>	<i>pris (avoir)</i>	<i>pris</i>
<i>to take, seize</i>	<i>prends, prends, prend, prenons</i>		<i>prise</i>
<i>prendrai</i>	<i>prenez, prennent</i>		
<i>prendrais</i>	<i>prenais</i>		
	<i>prenne, prenes, prenne, prenions,</i>		
	<i>prenez, prennent</i>		
	Imperative: <i>prends, prenons, prenez</i>		

The irregularities in the conjugation of *prendre to take, seize* are as follows: the present participle stem *pren-*; the addition of *d* to the participle stem in the singular forms of the present indicative and imperative; the doubling of the final *n* of the present participle stem *pren-* in those forms having mute *e* endings, i.e., *-e, -es*,

¹Except for the form *dites*, which becomes *disez* in compounds of *dire*, as *contredisez, prédisez, médisez*.

-ent; the past participle *pris* (cf. *mis*); the shortened forms of the past tenses on the stem of the past participle. The imperative is regularly derived.

Like *prendre* are its compounds, as *apprendre* *learn*, *comprendre* *understand*, *surprendre* *surprise*. Common locutions are: *prendre garde* *to be careful*, *prendre son parti* *to make up one's mind*, *prendre un billet* *to get a ticket*.

EXERCISE XVI

A. Pronounce the following words with special reference to the letters *i*, *y* with semi-consonant values (cf. §§ 27, 31) and the semi-consonant combinations *il*, *ill*, *ui*, *ua*, *oi* (cf. §§ 28-30): *aboyer*, *d'ailleurs*, *armoire*, *s'asseoir* [saswa:r], *assiette*, *attention*, *aujourd'hui*, *balayer*, *bataille*, *bibliothèque* [bibliotek], *billet*, *boire*, *bouteille*, *brouillard*, *bruit*, *cahier*, *celui*, *choisir*, *ciel*, *citoyen*, *construire*, *crayon*, *cueillir* [kœji:r], *cuisine*, *cuisinier*, *cuivre*, *depuis*, *derrière*, *dieu*, *droit*, *encrier*, *ennui* [ânqi], *ennuyer* [ânqije], *ensuite*, *épicier*, *escalier*, *étoile*, *étudier*, *éveiller*, *famille*, *fauteuil*, *feuille*, *fil*, *foyer*.

B. Pronounce the following words printed in phonetic symbols: [zāti:j], *abije*, *jɛ:r*, *ɥitjɛm*, *ɛkjɛ*, *ɛstrɥi:r*, *ɛtāsɔ̃*, *italjɛn*, *zāvje*, *zɔwajɔ̃*, *zɔwɛ*, *lwe*, *lymjɛ:r*, *mɛjɔ̃:r*, *mɛrvejɔ̃*, *mjɔ̃*, *miljɔ̃*, *mwatje*, *mwajɛ*, *mɥɛ*, *nwa*, *nɥa:z*, *nɥi*, *wazo*, *ɔre:j*, *wi*, *pa:j*, *papje*, *parɛ:j*, *pjano*, *pje*, *pjɛ:r*, *plɥi*, *pɔwɛ*, *pwasɔ̃*, *prəmje*, *prɔdɥi:r*, *kwa*, *riɥjɛ:r*, *rwajom*, *sje:z*, *sɔle:j*, *vje:j*.

C. Translate: 1. Quel jour? 2. Quelle enveloppe avez-vous prise? 3. Laquelle est la mienne? 4. Quel homme! 5. Quels contes avez-vous lus? 6. Quelle différence! 7. Quelles cravates préférez-vous; celles-ci ou celles-là? 8. Lesquelles votre mère vous a-t-elle données? 9. Duquel parliez-vous? 10. Auxquels avez-vous dit cela?

D. Translate: 1. De qui parlez-vous? 2. Qui y est allé? 3. Qu'est-ce que nous allons faire? 4. Que ferons-nous? 5. Qui fera cela? 6. Qui est-ce qui le fera? 7. Qu'avez-vous dit? 8. A qui l'avez-vous dit? 9. Qu'est-ce que vous avez dit? 10. Que prenez-vous? 11. Qu'est-ce que vous prenez? 12. Qu'est-ce que c'est? 13. A qui est cette automobile? 14. Qui frappe à la porte? 15. Qu'y a-t-il dans la boîte? 16. Quoi! Que dites-vous? 17. A quoi pense-t-il? 18. Qui est-ce?

E. Identify by tense, number, person, and meaning the following verb forms: *dites*, *ils disaient*, *j'ai dit*, *ils disent*, *nous dîmes*, *elle dise*, *vous direz*, *tu dis*, *disons*, *disant*, *il dit*, *nous disions*, *dis*, *ils dirent*, *il avait dit*, *ayant dit*, *ils diront*, *je dirais*, *elle disait*, *j'avais pris*, *prenez*, *il prenne*, *nous prendrons*, *vous prîtes*, *ils prissent*, *je prends*, *tu prenais*, *il prendrait*, *nous prenions*, *ils prennent*, *vous prenez*, *prenant*, *ayant pris*, *ils prirent*.

F. What are the gender and number indications of the interrogative pronouns and adjectives in C?

LESSON XVII

§ 131. *qui* as a relative pronoun.—

Voilà la lettre <i>qui</i> est arrivée ce matin.	There is the letter <i>that</i> arrived this morning.
C'est Mme Dupin <i>qui</i> est venue les voir.	It was Mrs. Dupin <i>who</i> came to see them.
C'est lui <i>avec qui</i> il est allé.	He is the one <i>with whom</i> he went.

As a relative pronoun *qui* [ki] is the subject of the verb and refers to either persons or things, with the meaning *who*, *which*, *that*, or is object of a preposition, referring only to persons, with the meaning *whom*. It is invariable and does not indicate the gender or number of the antecedent. The *i* of *qui* does not elide. *De qui* may sometimes be translated *whose*.

§ 132. *que* as a relative pronoun.—

Voilà un mot <i>que</i> je déteste.	There is a word <i>that</i> I dislike.
Les amis <i>que</i> nous avons vus.	The friends <i>whom</i> we saw.

Introducing a relative clause, *que* [kə] is the object of the verb, with the meaning *that*, *which*, *whom*, referring to either persons or things. It is invariable. The *e* of *que* elides with a following word beginning with a vowel or mute *h* (cf. § 39).

§ 133. *ce qui* (*que*), *celui* (*celle*, etc.) *qui* (*que*).—

J'aime <i>ce qui</i> est bon.	I like <i>what</i> is good.
Tout <i>ce que</i> vous dites.	All <i>that</i> you say.
<i>Celui qui</i> fume le cigare.	<i>The one who</i> is smoking the cigar.
<i>Ceux qui</i> nous aiment.	<i>Those who</i> like us.
<i>Ceux que</i> nous aimons.	<i>Those whom</i> we like.

Qui or *que*, with the antecedent *ce*, forms a compound relative pronoun equivalent to the English *what* (= *that which*), *that*, subject or object of the verb. The compounds are invariable and offer no gender or number indications.

With the forms of the demonstrative pronoun *celui* (*ceux*, *celle*, *celles*), *qui* forms compound relatives equivalent to English *the one(s) who*, *those who*, *he* (*she*, *they*) *who*, and subject of the verb;

as object of the verb *qui* is replaced by *que* *whom*. These forms offer indications similar to those of the demonstrative *celui*, etc. (cf. § 114).

§ 134. *lequel* as a relative pronoun.—

Je cherche le volume <i>dans lequel</i>	I am looking for the volume <i>in</i>
je l'ai lu.	<i>which</i> I read it.
Je ne sais pas <i>lesquels</i> je dois	I do not know <i>which ones</i> I must
prendre.	(am to) take.
La sœur de Jean, <i>laquelle</i> vous ne	John's sister, <i>whom</i> you do not
connaissez pas.	know.

The forms of *lequel* (cf. § 124) occur in relative clauses as subject or object of the verb or object of a preposition, with the meaning *who, whom, which, which one(s)*. They are variable and have the same indications of number and gender as the interrogative pronoun *lequel*. Of two possible antecedents, the relative *lequel*, etc., refers to the first mentioned, with which it has full agreement.

§ 135. *dont*.—

Celui <i>dont</i> je parle.	The one (he) <i>of whom</i> I speak.
Ceux <i>dont</i> nous avons perdu	Those <i>whose</i> money we lost.
l'argent.	
Cette ville <i>dont</i> on sait peu.	This city <i>of which</i> little is known.

The form *dont* [dɔ̃] is an invariable relative pronoun used as a possessive in reference to persons or things, with the meaning of *whom, whose, of which*.

§ 136. *devoir*.—

devoir	devant	dû (avoir)	dus
to owe	dois, dois, doit, devons, devez, doivent		duisse
devrai	devais		
devrais	doive, doives, doive, devons, deviez, doivent		
	Imperative: (lacking)		

Devoir to owe is representative in its irregularities of the majority of second conjugation *-oir* verbs, none of which is regular. These typical irregularities are the loss of *oi* in the future and past future stem; the diphthongization of the stem vowel when stressed in the present indicative, the imperative, and the present subjunctive

(cf. § 105); a short past participle; shortened forms in the past tenses with *u* as a characteristic vowel in the endings.

Note the circumflex accent in the past participle *dû*; the accent is omitted when the participle shows agreement, e.g., *due*. Note also the change of *e* to *oi* in the stem-stressed forms of the present tenses (cf. § 105) and the loss of the final *v* of the present participle stem *dev-* before the endings *-s*, *-t*. There are no imperative forms.

§ 137. *devoir* as a modal auxiliary.—

Il <i>doit</i> arriver samedi.	(Present)	He <i>is</i> to arrive Saturday.
Je <i>dois</i> le dire.	(Present)	I <i>must</i> (have to) say it.
Ils <i>devaient</i> partir.	(Past Desc.)	They <i>were</i> to leave.
Il <i>devra</i> venir.	(Future)	He <i>will</i> have to come.
Je <i>devrais</i> écrire.	(Past Future)	I <i>should</i> (ought to) write.
Il <i>a dû</i> tomber.	(Pres. Perf.)	He <i>must</i> have fallen.
Ils <i>durent</i> refuser.	(Past Absol.)	They <i>had</i> to refuse.
J' <i>aurais dû</i> aller.	(Past Fut. Perf.)	I <i>should</i> (ought to) have gone.

The verb *devoir* followed by an infinitive (without preposition) forms a number of verb phrases varying in meaning according to the tense of *devoir* and the sense of the context. In general, it expresses moral necessity or obligation, rather than physical, as translated by *am to*, *be obliged to*, *have to*, *ought*, *should*, *must*.

EXERCISE XVII

A. Pronounce the following words with special reference to the nasal vowel spellings (cf. §§ 34-38): accompagner, ainsi, ancien, anglais, argent, autant, bain, bâtiment, bâton, besoin, bien, blond, bonjour, bouton, brun, cent, cependant, chemin, chien, cinquante, commun, consentir, contre, cousin, crayon, danger, dent, donc, emprunter, enfant, entendre, épingle, exemple, fiancé, fin, franc, genre, grain, grimper, humain, important, intention, italien, joindre, leçon, lendemain, longtemps, matin, mensonge, moindre, moyen, nombre, océan, pain, peindre, pendant, pincer, plafond, plein, point, printemps, quinze, remplir, rompre, sain, sang, sien, soin, sombre, souvent, tant, tomber, train, viande, vin, vingt, voisin.

B. Translate the following relative clauses: qui traversait la rue, dont vous avez besoin, que je ne permettrai pas, qu'il a partagé, avec qui nous sommes revenus, de qui je vous ai parlé, lequel ils ont perdu, ceux qui rappellent ce jour, dont il a pris la montre, ce qu'il disait, que j'aime, que vous ne mangez pas, sans quoi il est impossible, auxquels nous les avons envoyés, ce qui est facile à faire, celui qui juge son voisin, que vous regardez, qui vous regarde, qu'ils ont.

C. *Identify by tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms:* je devrais, il dût, nous devons, ils doivent, elles devront, vous devez, nous dûmes, devant, ayant dû, il avait dû, ils devraient, nous devrions, tu dois, il devait, je doive, il doit, vous deviez, il devra, tu devrais, il a dû.

D. *Translate the following verb phrases:* il a dû venir, je devais arriver, ils auraient dû interrompre, j'ai dû gagner, ils durent soumettre, je dois commencer demain, ils devaient me voir ce soir, vous devrez attaquer cet après-midi, nous aurions dû l'acheter hier, il me devait de l'argent.

E. *Pronoun review. Translate:* 1. Les a-t-il envoyés à son ami? 2. Desquels parlez-vous, des siens ou des leurs? 3. Je parle des vôtres. 4. Je lui ai donné vos cahiers, que vous m'aviez prêtés. 5. Ceux que j'ai sont à moi. 6. Dites-le-moi. 7. Je ne vous dirai pas cela. 8. C'est horrible, n'est-ce pas? 9. Prenez celles-ci; ne prenez pas celles-là. 10. Lui, il ne doit pas le faire. 11. Pour eux, il serait allé à la guerre. 12. Je me promènerai dans le parc. 13. Ils se sont rendu leurs lettres. 14. Il se prit la tête dans les mains. 15. Je vous en prêterai volontiers. 16. M'en rendrez-vous? 17. Me voici.

LESSON XVIII

§ 138. Relative clauses used for the gerund.—

Je l'ai vu <i>qui courait</i> dans la rue.	I saw him <i>running</i> in the street.
Écoutez l'homme <i>qui parle</i> .	Listen to the man <i>speaking</i> .

Frequently the adjectival force of an English present participle is rendered in French by a relative clause. It should be translated by an *-ing* form of the verb and the relative pronoun should be omitted.

§ 139. *que* as a conjunction.—

Je crois <i>qu'il</i> est sorti.	I think <i>that</i> he has left.
Je crains <i>qu'il</i> ne vienne pas.	I fear <i>that</i> he isn't coming (will not come).
<i>Qu'il</i> soit vrai <i>ou</i> non.	<i>Whether</i> it is true <i>or</i> not.

Que serves as a conjunction meaning *that* (*que ... ou whether ... or*), introducing either the indicative or the subjunctive mood as determined by the nature of the governing expression.

§ 140. *que* in exclamations.—

Qu'il est bon!	How good he is!
Que c'est joli!	How pretty it is!

Que introducing an exclamation is equivalent to English *how!* similarly used. Note the position of the adjective.

§ 141. *ne ... que*.—

Il <i>ne</i> trouvera <i>qu'</i> une raison.	He will find <i>only</i> one reason.
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Ne ... que have the combined force of a partial negation equivalent to the English *only* (cf. § 60). *not except = only*

§ 142. Inverted word order.—

À peine eut-il dit cela.	He had scarcely said that.
C'est la maison où est né le père du président.	It is the house where the president's father was born.
La cour, sur laquelle donnait la fenêtre.	The court, on which the window opened.
Venez ici, dit-il.	"Come here," said he.

The subject follows the verb in inverted word order after certain adverbs, as à peine [apɛn] *hardly, scarcely*; in relative clauses, frequently, after *que, où*, and forms of *lequel*; in parenthetical expressions following a direct quotation.

§ 143. Adjectives with double masculine forms.—

M. Dupin est un <i>bel</i> homme.	Mr. Dupin is a <i>handsome</i> man.
Il a un <i>beau</i> fils.	He has a <i>handsome</i> son.
Un <i>vieil</i> arbre; un <i>vieux</i> gant.	An <i>old</i> tree; an <i>old</i> glove.
Le <i>nouveau</i> maître; un <i>nouvel</i> ami.	The <i>new</i> teacher; a <i>new</i> friend.

Five adjectives have a second masculine singular form used before a word beginning with a vowel or mute *h*: *beau* [bo] *fine, handsome, beautiful*, *vieux* [vjø] *old*, *nouveau* [nuvo] *new*, *fou* [fu] *mad, foolish*, *mou* [mu] *soft*. The second masculine singular forms are *bel* [bɛl], *vieil* [vjɛj], *nouvel* [nuvɛl], *fol* [fɔl], *mol* [mɔl]. From these forms are derived the feminine forms, singular and plural: *belle(s)* [bɛl], *vieille(s)* [vjɛ:j], *nouvelle(s)* [nuvɛl], *folle(s)* [fɔl], *molle(s)* [mɔl].

§ 144. Irregular comparisons.—

bon, meilleur, le meilleur	good, better, best
petit, moindre, le moindre	small, smaller, smallest
mauvais, pire, le pire	bad, worse, worst
bien, mieux, le mieux	well, better, best
peu, moins, le moins	little, less, least
mal, pis, le pis	badly, worse, worst
beaucoup, plus, le plus	much, more, most

Three adjectives, *bon* [bɔ̃], *petit* [pɛti], *mauvais* [mɔvɛ], and four adverbs, *bien* [bjɛ̃], *peu* [pø], *mal* [mal], *beaucoup* [boku] have irregular comparisons as indicated above (cf. § 70).

§ 145. Formation of adverbs.—

lentement, courageusement	slowly, bravely
constamment, évidemment	constantly, evidently

The ending *-ment* [mā] corresponds to the English adverbial ending *-ly* affixed to the form of the adjective to form the corresponding adverb. The suffix *-ment* is added usually to the feminine form of the adjective.

§ 146. *boire*.—

<i>boire</i>	<i>buvant</i>	<i>bu (avoir)</i>	<i>bus</i>
<i>to drink</i>	<i>bois, bois, boit, buvons, buvez, boivent</i>		<i>busse</i>
<i>boirai</i>	<i>buvais</i>		
<i>boirais</i>	<i>boive, boives, boive, buvions, buviez, boivent</i>		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of the verb *boire to drink*: the present participle stem *buv-*; the loss of the final *v* of the present participle stem before the endings *-s*, *-t* (cf. *devoir*); the diphthongization of *u* to *oi* in the stem-stressed forms of the present tenses (cf. *e* to *oi* in *devoir*); the short past participle *bu*; the shortened forms of the past tenses, with the characteristic vowel *u* (cf. *devoir*). The imperative is regular.

§ 147. *pouvoir*.—

<i>pouvoir</i>	<i>pouvant</i>	<i>pu (avoir)</i>	<i>pus</i>
<i>to be able, can</i>	<i>peux (puis), peux, peut, pouvons,</i>		<i>pusse</i>
<i>pourrai</i>	<i>pouvez, peuvent</i>		
<i>pourrais</i>	<i>pouvais</i>		
	<i>puisse, puissés, puisse, puissions, puissiez, puissent</i>		
	Imperative: (lacking)		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of *pouvoir to be able, can (may)*: the future and past future stem *pourr-* (cf. *envoyer*); the loss of the final *v* of the present participle stem *pouv-* before *-s(-x)*, *-t*; the change from *ou* to *eu* in the stem-stressed forms of the present indicative; the irregular second form *puis* [pɥi] for the first person singular of the present indicative; the ending *-x* replacing *-s* in the first and second person singular forms of the present indicative; the present subjunctive stem *puiss-* [pɥis] (cf. *fass-[faire]*); the short past participle; the shortened forms and characteristic vowel *u* of the past tenses. There is no imperative.

EXERCISE XVIII

A. Pronounce the following words with special reference to the letters *s*, *x*, *c*, alone or in combination (cf. §§ 16-17): *accepter, achat, assez, attacher, avec, avocat, bas, besoin, blouse, bouche, brosse, cacher, casquette, causer, cette, ceci, centre, cesser, chaise, chat, chemise, chocolat, chose, ciseaux, classe, cloche, col, commerce, corps* [kɔ:r], *croix, cuisine, dessert, dix-huit, doux, église, espèce, examiner, excellent, exemple, exister, exprimer, expression, fils* [fis], *fixer, français, fusil* [fyzi], *garçon*.

B. *Translate:* 1. Il ne boit que de l'eau. 2. Que vous êtes joli! 3. Ce conte-ci est meilleur que celui-là. 4. Où est le canif que m'a donné M. Dupin? 5. Jetez la pierre que vous tenez dans la main. 6. Qu'avez-vous dit? 7. J'ai dit que vous devriez jeter la pierre. 8. Que c'est amusant!

C. *Translate:* un vieil ami, mieux que cela, un nouvel hôtel, la meilleure chose, mal caché, le plus commun, un beau jour, le moins poli, un bel enfant, des leçons mieux enseignées, la moindre expression.

D. *Identify by tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms:* buvant, il pourrait, il but, nous pouvons, buvez, ils boiront, je puis, il pourra. nous pouvions, vous pûtes, ils puissent, je bois, tu boiras, il buvait, j'ai pu, nous boirions, vous pouviez, ils purent, ils burent, ayant bu, j'avais pu, vous pourrez, ils peuvent, tu puisses, bois, il peut, il boive, tu peux.

E. *Review of perfect tenses. Translate:* il était sorti, je suis allé, nous avons vendu, aura-t-il parlé? il a eu, vous avez fait, ont-ils fini? vous n'aviez pas été, avez-vous envoyé? j'avais mis, as-tu dit? ils ont pris, j'aurais dû, nous avons bu, il est arrivé, nous sommes descendus, j'ai pu, ils ont mis, ont-ils fait? aurez-vous vendu? elle était partie.

LESSON XIX

§ 148. Present indicative with *depuis*.—

Nous *sommes* ici depuis une semaine or Il y a une semaine que nous *sommes* ici or Voici une heure que nous *sommes* ici. We have been here for an ^{week.} hour.

The present indicative is used with *depuis* [dəpuʃ] *since*, for and a time expression to denote an action begun in the past and still going on. Translate the tense by an English perfect. Variants of this construction are *il y a ... que*, *voici (voilà) ... que* plus the present tense.

§ 149. Present indicative replacing past absolute.—

L'homme descendit de cheval. The man dismounted. He stepped forward, made a military salute and spoke a single word: "Vendu!"
Il s'avance, il fait un salut militaire et il dit un seul mot: "Vendu!"

The present indicative sometimes replaces the past absolute for purposes of more vivid narration; it should then be translated by the past tense.

§ 150. Past descriptive with *depuis*.—

Il *travaillait* depuis midi. He had been working since noon.

The past descriptive is used with *depuis* and a time expression to denote an action begun in the past and continuing over an interval of time but completed at the time of the statement. Variants correspond to those in use with the present indicative (cf. § 148).

§ 151. *si* and the past descriptive.—

S'il *venait*, que feriez-vous? If he should come (came), what would you do?

The past descriptive following *si* [si] *if* in a conditional sentence is equivalent to a past future, and may be translated as such or by a simple past tense.

§ 152. Present subjunctive usage.—

Je crains qu'il ne <i>vienne</i> pas.	I fear that he <i>is</i> not <i>coming</i> (<i>will</i> not <i>come</i>).
Croyez-vous qu'il le <i>fasse</i> ?	Do you think that he <i>is doing</i> (<i>will do</i>) it?

The present subjunctive expresses either present or future action, as may usually be determined from the context (cf. § 47).

§ 153. Subjunctive in main clause.—

Qu'ils restent, s'il le veut!	Let them stay, if he wishes it!
Soit!	So be it!
Qu'il soit [^] heureux!	May he be happy!

The present subjunctive sometimes occurs in a main clause with the force of an imperative, particularly in the third person singular and plural.

§ 154. Future with *quand*, *lorsque*, etc.—

Je le verrai quand il <i>viendra</i> .	I shall see him when he <i>comes</i> .
Lorsqu'ils [^] <i>arriveront</i> , nous le leur dirons.	When they <i>arrive</i> , we shall tell (it to) them.

After *quand* [kã] *when*, *lorsque* [lɔrskə] *when*, referring to future time, the future tense is used where the English more often uses the present. Similar usage follows *comme* [kɔm] *as*, *tant que* [tãkə] *as long as*, *aussitôt que* [ositokə] *as soon as*.

§ 155. Past future in deferential expressions.—

<i>Voudriez-vous</i> le voir?	<i>Do you want</i> (<i>would you like</i>) to see him?
<i>Pourriez-vous</i> venir?	<i>Can</i> (<i>could</i>) you come?

The past future sometimes replaces the present indicative in statements or questions as a sign of deference or politeness.

§ 156. Past subjunctive replacing *si* and past descriptive.—

<i>Fût-il</i> roi des Espagnes.	<i>Were he</i> (<i>If he were</i>) king of all Spain.
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In literary style, the past subjunctive may serve as the past descriptive in the condition clause of a conditional sentence. In such cases, *si* *if* is omitted and verb and subject pronoun are inverted.

§ 157. *vouloir*.—

<i>vouloir</i>	<i>voulant</i>	<i>voulu (avoir)</i>	<i>voulus</i>
<i>to want, wish,</i> <i>be willing</i>	<i>veux, veux, veut, voulons, voulez,</i> <i>veulent</i>		<i>voulusse</i>
<i>voudrai</i>	<i>voulais</i>		
<i>voudrais</i>	<i>veuille, veuilles, veuille, voulions,</i> <i>vouliez, veuillent</i>		
	Imperative: <i>veuille, veuillez</i>		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of *vouloir* *to wish, want, be willing*: stem **voudr-** in future and past future; change of *ou* to *eu* in the stem-stressed forms of the present indicative and present subjunctive; loss of final *l* of present participle stem before the endings **-x, -t**; ending **-x** replacing usual **-s** of the present indicative; stem **veuill-** of the singular and third person plural forms of the present subjunctive and the imperative. The usual imperative forms are irregular and are used in polite commands with the meaning *please*, as **Veillez vous asseoir** *Please sit down*.

Note the idiomatic expressions *vouloir dire to mean* and *en vouloir à to bear a grudge against*.

§ 158. *valoir*.—

<i>valoir</i>	<i>valant</i>	<i>valu (avoir)</i>	<i>valus</i>
<i>to be worth</i>	<i>vaut, vaut, vaut, valons, valez, valent</i>		<i>valusse</i>
<i>vaudrai</i>	<i>valais</i>		
<i>vaudrais</i>	<i>vaille, vailles, vaille, valions, valiez, vaillent</i>		
	Imperative: <i>vaut, valons, valez</i>		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of *valoir* *to be worth*: stem **vaudr-** of the future and past future (cf. *vouloir*); loss of final *l* of present participle stem in the singular forms of the present indicative and imperative; change from **a** to **au** in the singular forms of the present indicative and the imperative; ending **-x** replacing **-s** in the present indicative and singular imperative; stem **vaill-** in the stem-stressed forms of the present subjunctive.

Note the locution *valoir mieux to be preferable*.

EXERCISE XIX

A. *Pronounce the following words with special reference to the letters g, j alone or in combination* (cf. §§ 18, 19): agir, ajouter, aveugle, bagage, bague, belge, bijou, bouger, congé, diligent, doigt [dwa], église, fatigue, figure, fromage, gant, geler, gilet, gorge, grain, gris, guérir, guerre, guichet, ignorer, jamais, jeudi, joie, jour, joyeux, juste, large, légume, long, longue, montagne, objet, orage, peigner, plage, poignet [pwajɛ], potage, rougir, sang, signifier, soigner, toujours, vingt.

B. *Translate*: 1. Il devrait partager sa pomme. 2. S'il la partageait, il serait généreux. 3. Il ne mange pas de pommes depuis longtemps. 4. Voudriez-vous lui dire ce que je vous ai dit? 5. Nous sommes en France depuis trois mois. 6. Il y a seulement trois semaines que vous êtes ici. 7. Je dormais depuis une heure quand vous êtes entrée dans ma chambre. 8. Que pourrait-il faire, si des voleurs entraient dans la maison? 9. Vous verrez ce qu'il fera quand on sonnera à la porte. 10. Fût-il plus grand, il serait moins capable de le faire.

C. *Translate*: il veut, nous valons, aurait-il voulu? il valait, je voudrais, ils vaillent, veuillez, tu vaux, il valût, je voudrai, il vaudrait, ils voulaient, a-t-il valu? nous voulions, je veuille, ils veulent, elles valent, ils voudront, tu veux, il vaut, nous vaudrions, elle veut, vous vouliez, vous voulûmes, ils valurent, ils voudraient, nous valons, ils veuillent, vous voudriez, valant.

D. *Identify by infinitive, tense, person, and number the verb forms in C.*

E. *Make a phonetic transcription of the words in C.*

F. *Review of interrogative pronouns. Translate*: 1. Qui veut le faire? 2. Que voulait-il? 3. Qui est-ce qui a voulu aller le chercher? 4. Qu'est-ce qu'on peut dire? 5. A qui voudriez-vous le donner? 6. Auxquels les ont-ils apportés? 7. Qu'est-ce qui ne vaut rien? 8. Avec qui allez-vous partir? 9. De quoi vous a-t-il parlé? 10. Avec quoi a-t-elle fait cela? 11. Est-ce que je puis vous accompagner? 12. Qui voulez-vous voir? 13. Qu'est-ce que c'est que ça? 14. Qui est-ce? 15. Que veut-il faire maintenant?

LESSON XX

§ 159. Subjunctive equivalents.—

Je veux qu'il revienne.	I want him to come back.
Dites-lui qu'il parte.	Tell him to leave.

Ordinarily, subordinate clauses containing a subjunctive are translated as though indicative (cf. § 47). After verbs or expressions of volition (and concession), however, the subjunctive is best translated by an infinitive phrase.

Faites-le sans qu'il le sache.	Do it without his knowing it.
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The subjunctive with *sans que* [sākə] *without* is best translated by a present participle phrase.

Il faut que nous restions.	It is necessary that we remain. It is necessary that we should remain. It is necessary for us to remain. We must remain.
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The subjunctive used after an impersonal verb or expression may be translated by a subjunctive clause, by a phrase with *should*, by an infinitive phrase with *for*, or by a personal construction using the infinitive.

§ 160. *ne* pleonastic.—

Je crains qu'il <i>ne</i> meure.	I am afraid that he will die.
J'empêcherai qu'il <i>ne</i> le fasse.	I shall prevent him from doing it.
Avant qu'il <i>ne</i> sorte.	Before he goes out.
Je ne doute pas qu'il <i>ne</i> sache cela.	I don't doubt that he knows that.

In subordinate clauses requiring the subjunctive, *ne* frequently occurs without the second part of the negation (cf. § 60). It should be ignored in translating since it no longer has any definite negative sense.

§ 161. *un tel, tout le*.—

Untel homme n'est pas à craindre.	Such a man is not to be feared.
Tout le jour.	The whole day.

Note that **tel** [tɛl] *such*, **tout** [tu] *all, whole*, assume a position relative to the articles contrary to the order in English.

§ 162. *a, de* with infinitive.—

Je cherche à le comprendre.	I am trying <i>to</i> understand it.
Il m'a commandé <i>de</i> venir.	He ordered me <i>to</i> come.

The prepositions **à, de** occur with dependent infinitives with the meaning *to*. The governing verb determines their choice. In general, **à** indicates tendency, aim, and direction; **de**, source or cessation of action.

§ 163. *pour, après, sans, par* with infinitive.—

Il faut manger <i>pour</i> vivre.	One must eat (<i>in order</i>) <i>to</i> live.
Après <i>avoir</i> parlé, il <i>est</i> parti.	After <i>having</i> spoken (= <i>speaking</i>), he left.
Il mourut <i>sans</i> réussir.	He died <i>without</i> succeeding.
Il l'a gagné <i>par</i> travailler.	He won it <i>by</i> working.

Pour [pur] with an infinitive indicates purpose; **par** [par] denotes means and should be translated by *by* and a present participle; **après** [apre] *after* and **sans** [sā] *without* followed by an infinitive are equivalent to present participle phrases. Note that **après** requires the perfect infinitive.

§ 164. *a, de* in adjectival phrases.—

Une machine à écrire.	A typewriter.
L'homme <i>aux</i> favoris.	The man with side-whiskers.
Machine à pétrole.	A gasoline engine.

The preposition **à** plus an infinitive or a noun, with or without article, may form an adjectival complement. It is used also to form adverbial complements, as **Il va à pied** *He goes on foot*. In forming adjectival phrases, it denotes purpose, characteristic, or instrument, as in the examples above.

Un homme <i>de</i> valeur.	A man of worth.
Une robe <i>de</i> soie.	A silk dress.

Similarly used, **de** forms adjectival phrases denoting characteristic or material. It also forms adverbial phrases denoting manner, means, or agency, as **Il parle d'une voix basse** *He speaks in a low voice*.

§ 165. The cardinal numerals.—

The cardinal numerals from 1 to 25 and from 30 to 100 by tens are as follows:

0—zéro	14—quatorze	32—trente-deux
1—un, une	15—quinze	40—quarante
2—deux	16—seize	50—cinquante
3—trois	17—dix-sept	60—soixante
4—quatre	18—dix-huit	70—soixante-dix
6—cinq	19—dix-neuf	71—soixante-onze
6—six	20—vingt	72—soixante-douze
7—sept	21—vingt et un	80—quatre-vingts
8—huit	22—vingt-deux	81—quatre-vingt-un
9—neuf	23—vingt-trois	90—quatre-vingt-dix
10—dix	24—vingt-quatre	91—quatre-vingt-onze
11—onze	25—vingt-cinq	100—cent
12—douze	30—trente	1,000—mille
13—treize	31—trente et un	

¹ Et replaces the hyphen in compound numerals in 21, 31, 41, 51, 61 and at option in 71. Quatre-vingts loses the final -s in 81 to 99, inclusive. Un is not used before cent or mille.

The pronunciation of the numerals from 1 to 50 and thereafter by tens to 109, inclusive, has been given in phonetic symbols as a part of the pagination of the text. The student is referred for the pronunciation of a numeral to the phonetic indication given at the bottom of the page bearing the corresponding number, or its components.

§ 166. Cardinal numbers: usage.—

Le cinq juin.

The fifth of June.

Henri IV (quatre).

Henry the Fourth.

In dates and titles cardinal numbers are used instead of ordinal.

§ 167. The ordinal numerals.—

first—premier, première

eighth—huitième

second—deuxième, second(e)

ninth—neuvième

third—troisième

tenth—dixième

fourth—quatrième

eleventh—onzième

fifth—cinquième

twelfth—douzième

sixth—sixième

twentieth—vingtième

seventh—septième

thirtieth—trentième

The ordinals, with the exception of *premier first*, are formed by adding the suffix -ième [jɛm] to the cardinal numerals. A final -e

is dropped before adding **-ième**, **cinq** becomes **cinqu-**, and **neuf** changes to **neuv-**. Note the feminine form **première** and the alternative ordinal for *second*, **second(e)** [səgɔ̃(:d)], used only in speaking of the second member of a series of two.

§ 168. Collectives.—

une dizaine; une douzaine	about ten; a dozen
une vingtaine; une centaine	about twenty (a score); about a hundred

The suffix **-aine** [ɛn] is added to cardinal numerals to form collective nouns indicating approximate numbers, with the usual meaning *about*. . . .

§ 169. *venir*.—

venir	venant	venu (être)	vins
<i>to come</i>	viens, viens, vient, venons, venez, viennent		vinisse
viendrai	venais		
viendrais	vienne, viennes, vienne, venions, veniez, viennent		

Note the following irregularities in the conjugation of the verb **venir** *to come*: the future and the past future stem **viendr-**; the diphthongization of **e** to **ie** in the stem-stressed forms of the present tenses; the absence of any vowel in the endings of the past tenses. **Venir** is conjugated with **être** (cf. § 97). The imperative is regularly derived from the present indicative. The circumflex accents in the past tenses fall upon the stem vowel, e.g., **vîmes** [vê:m], **vîntes** [vê:t], **vînt** [vê].

Like **venir** are its compounds, as **devenir** *to become*, **revenir** *to come back*, **se souvenir** *to recollect*; so, also, **tenir** *to hold* and its compounds, as **appartenir** *to belong*, **contenir** *to contain*, **obtenir** *to obtain*, **soutenir** *to sustain*. The perfect tenses of **tenir** and its compounds, however, are formed with **avoir**, since they are transitive.

Note the locution **venir de** plus infinitive, *to have just*, e.g., **Il vient de le faire** *He has just done it*.

EXERCISE XX

A. *Pronounce the following words with special reference to the letters d, t, l, n, r and the elision of medial unaccented e* (cf. §§ 14, 15, 39): adieu, allumer, arbre, appartement, automne, avenir, avenue, bleu, boulangerie, cadeau, cercle, certain, la chemise, le cheval, climat, coiffeur, contenir, convenir, départ, devoir, docteur, donner, drap, ennemi, faible, fardeau, froid, gros, groupe, guider, immédiatement, joindre, kilomètre, lard, lendemain, lettre, lire, loi, maintenant, médecine, mousseline.

B. *Translate*: 1. Je ne voulais pas qu'il obtint la lettre. 2. Il l'a obtenue sans que je l'aie su. 3. Maintenant, il faut qu'on la lui demande. 4. Faites-le avant qu'il ne la lise. 5. J'ai peur qu'il ne l'ait déjà lue. 6. Un tel homme pourrait tout faire.

C. *Translate*: une tasse à thé, une boîte à cigares, un bateau à vapeur, un homme à barbe blanche, un banc de pierre, un bain d'eau froide, une robe de mousseline, un chapeau à plumes, un chapeau de paille, des bas de soie noire, une boîte de papier, une bourse d'argent, une machine à coudre, un chemin de fer, un fer à cheval, une salle de bain, une salle à manger, les chambres à coucher.

D. *Review the numerals from 1 to 91* (cf. Exercises VI, C and XII, B for 1 to 50), *write the remaining numerals to 100 and practice the pronunciation of 1 to 100*.

E. *Translate*: deux cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, cent un, soixante-onze, une quarantaine de soldats, le soixante-quinzième jour, une vingtaine de personnes, mille, dix-neuf cent dix-neuf, quatre cent quarante-quatre, six cent soixante-seize, quatre-vingt-douzième, treize cent trente-trois, cinquante et unième.

F. *Identify by tense, person, number, and meaning the following verb forms*: ils viennent, je viendrais, elle vient, nous tenons, venez, il est venu, revenant, il a appartenu, elle est revenue, il obtint, nous vîmes, ils vîssent, je me souviens, il deviendrait, elles reviendront, étant venu, il appartient, ils venaient, ils reviendraient, il avait contenu, j'appartenais, nous venions, vous viendrez, nous tiendrions, tu tiens.

G. *Review of irregular verb forms. Translate*: il pourrait, il va, faites, ils iront, il soit, ayons, vous êtes, il fût, je dois, ils ont, nous sommes, ils vont, je puis, il a, soyez, il aura, je suis, ils peuvent, nous serons, vous puissiez, il fit, nous eûmes, vous dites, il doive, ils tiennent, je sors.

APPENDIX

I. REFERENCE LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

The following list of irregular verbs and verb forms is arranged alphabetically by infinitive and irregular stems in order to facilitate reference in reading.

The list is limited to fifty-four common verbs, representing in simple or in compound form the majority of the irregular verbs in French. Inasmuch as compound verbs are not given in this list (with a few, unavoidable exceptions), the student should reduce the compound form that he wishes to identify to its simple stem by dropping the prefix before consulting the list. Common prefixes are *a-*, *com-*, *con-*, *de-*, *en-*, *entre-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *par-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *re-*, *sur-*.

For each verb listed the following forms are given in the order named: infinitive, meaning of the verb, present participle, past participle, and the first person singular of the past absolute, the present indicative, the present subjunctive, and the future, respectively.

Should the present indicative be irregular within the tense, e.g. (*être*) *suis, es, est, sommes, êtes, sont*, it is given *in full as a footnote*. If it is regularly derived from the present participle, or if its singular forms omit the final consonant of the present participle stem before the endings *-s, -s, -t*, e.g. (*dormant*) *dor-s, -s, -t*, no other forms are given than the first person singular.

If the present subjunctive is irregular within the tense, e.g. (*être*) *sois, sois, soit, soyons, soyez, soient*, the complete conjugation is given *as a footnote*; otherwise, the student may assume that the tense is regularly formed upon the present participle stem as indicated by the first person singular.

Since the future, past future, past descriptive (except for *avoir, savoir*), past absolute, and past subjunctive offer no irregularities within the tense, no forms other than those indicated above are listed. The remaining forms are regularly derived. The imperative forms are omitted, also, unless irregularly derived (cf. *être*).

Irregular stems and isolated, irregular forms are listed alphabetically only when they differ in initial or second letter from the stem of their infinitive, e.g. (*être*) *fu-*, *ser-*, *sont*. The verbs starred (*) are analyzed in the text. The order of the verb forms is indicated in the page headings.

Infinitive	Meaning	Pres. Part.	Past Part.	Past Absol.	Pres. Indic.	Pres. Subj.	Future
a, as cf.	avoir						
acquérir	acquire	acquérant	acquis	acquis	acquièrent	acquière	acquerrai
ai, ai-	cf. avoir						
aill-	cf. aller						
-aindre	like craindre						
aller	go	allant	allé	allai	vais	aille	irai
assaillir	assail	assaillant	assailli	assaillis	assaille	assaille	assaillirai
asseoir	seat	assessant	assis	assis	assieds	asseye	assiérai
aur-	cf. avoir						
*avoir	have	ayant	eu	eus	ai	aie	aurai
ay-	cf. avoir						
battre	beat	battant	battu	battis	bats	batte	battrai
boire	drink	buvant	bu	bus	bois	boive	boirai
bu-, buv-	cf. boire						
-cevoir	like recevoir						
-clure	like conclure						
conclure	conclude	concluant	conclu	conclus	conclus	conclue	conclurai
conduire	conduct	conduisant	conduit	conduisis	conduis	conduise	conduirai
connaître	know	connaissant	connu	connus	connais	connaisse	connaîtrai

¹ acquiers, acquiers, acquiers, acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent.

² acquière, acquières, acquière, acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent.

³ vais, vas, va, allons, allez, vont.

⁴ aille, ailles, aille, allions, alliez, aillent.

⁵ First-conjugation endings: -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent.

⁶ assieds, assieds, assied, asseyons, asseyez, asseyent. Variant stems for future tenses: *assoier-*, *asseyer-*. Variant stem for present tenses derived from present participle variant: *assoyant*.

⁷ ai, as, a, avons, avez, ont.

⁸ aie, aies, ait, ayons, ayez, aient. Imperative: aie, ayons, ayez.

⁹ bois, bois, boit, buvons, buvez, boivent.

¹⁰ boive, boives, boive, buvions, buvriez, boivent.

¹¹ connais, connais, connaît, connaissons, connaissez, connaissent.

Infîn.	Meaning	Pres. Part.	Past Part.	Past Absol.	Pres. Indic.	Pres. Subj.	Future
conquérir	<i>conquer</i> , like acquérir						
coudre	<i>sew</i> , cousant, cousu, cousis, couds, ¹² couse, coudrai						
courir	<i>run</i> , courant, couru, courus, cours, coure, courrai						
couvrir	<i>cover</i> , like ouvrir						
craindre	<i>fear</i> , craignant, craint, craignis, crains, ¹³ craigne, craindrai						
croire	<i>believe</i> , croyant, cru, crus, crois, ¹⁴ croie, croirai cru- cf. croire						
cueillir	<i>pluck</i> , cueillant, cueilli, cueillis, cueille, ⁵ cueille, cueillerai						
*devoir	<i>owe</i> , devant, dû, dus, dois, ¹⁵ doive, ¹⁶ devrai						
*dire	<i>say</i> , disant, dit, dis, dis, ¹⁷ dise, dirai doi-, doiv- cf. devoir						
dormir	<i>sleep</i> , dormant, dormi, dormis, dors, dorme, dormirai dû, du- cf. devoir -duire like conduire						
écrire	<i>write</i> , écrivant, écrit, écrivis, écris, écrive, écrirai -eindre like craindre						
*envoyer	<i>send</i> , envoyant, envoyé, envoyai, envoie, ¹⁸ envoie, ¹⁸ enverrai es, est cf. être						
*être	<i>be</i> , étant, été, fus, suis, ¹⁹ sois, ²⁰ serai eu- cf. avoir						
*faire	<i>do, make</i> , faisant, fait, fis, fais, ²¹ fasse, ²² ferai falloir <i>be necessary</i> (no pres. part.), fallu, fallut, faut, faille, faudra (impersonal) fass- cf. faire faudr-, faut cf. falloir fer- cf. faire fi- cf. faire						

¹² couds, couds, coud, cousons, cousez, cousent.

¹³ crains, crains, craint, craignons, craignez, craignent.

¹⁴ crois, crois, croit, croyons, croyez, croient (y=i under stress).

¹⁵ dois, dois, doit, devons, devez, doivent.

¹⁶ doive, doives, doive, devons, deviez, doivent.

¹⁷ dis, dis, dit, disons, dites, disent.

¹⁸ Changes *y* to *i* in the stem-stressed forms.

¹⁹ suis, es, est, sommes, êtes, sont.

²⁰ sois, sois, soit, soyons, soyez, soient. Imperative: sois, soyons, soyez.

²¹ fais, fais, fait, faisons, faites, font.

²² fasse, faites, fasse, fassions, fassiez, fassent.

Infîn.	Meaning	Pres. Part.	Past Part.	Past Absol.	Pres. Indic.	Pres. Subj.	Future
	font cf. faire						
	fu- cf. être						
	fuir <i>flee</i> , fuyant, fui, fuis, fuis, ²³ fuie, ²³ fuirai						
	ir- cf. aller						
	lire <i>read</i> , lisant, lu, lus, lis, lise, lirai						
	lu- cf. lire						
	mentir <i>tell a lie</i> , mentant, menti, mentis, mens, mente, mentirai						
	*mettre <i>put</i> , mettant, mis, mis, mets, mette, mettrai						
	meur- cf. mourir						
	mi- cf. mettre						
	mourir <i>die</i> , mourant, mort, mourus, meurs, ²⁴ meure, ²⁵ mourrai						
	naître <i>be born</i> , naissant, né, naquis, nais, ²⁶ naisse, naîtrai						
	né cf. naître						
	offrir <i>offer</i> , offrant, offert, offris, offre, ²⁷ offre, offrirai						
	-oindre like craindre						
	ont cf. avoir						
	ouvrir <i>open</i> , ouvrant, ouvert, ouvris, ouvre, ²⁷ ouvre, ouvrirai						
	paraître <i>appear</i> , like connaître						
	partir <i>leave</i> , partant, parti, partis, pars, parte, partirai						
	peu-, peuv- cf. pouvoir						
	plaire <i>please</i> , plaisant, plu, plus, plais, ²⁸ plaise, plairai						
	pleuvoir <i>rain</i> , pleuvant, plu, plut, pleut, pleuve, pleuvra (impersonal)						
	plu, plu- cf. plaire or pleuvoir						
	*pouvoir <i>be able, can</i> , pouvant, pu, pus, peux (puis) ²⁹ puisse, ³⁰ pourrai						
	prendre <i>take</i> , prenant, pris, pris, prends, ³¹ prenne, ³² prendrai						

²³ Changes y to i in the stem-stressed forms.

²⁴ meurs, meurs, meurt, mourons, mourez, meurent.

²⁵ meure, meures, meure, mourions, mouriez, meurent.

²⁶ nais, nais, naît, naissons, naissez, naissent.

²⁷ First-conjugation endings: -e, -es, -e, -ons, -ez, -ent.

²⁸ plais, plais, plait, plaisons, plaisez, plaisent.

²⁹ peux (puis), peux, peut, pouvons, pouvez, peuvent (no imperative).

³⁰ puisse, puisse, puisse, puissions, puissiez, puissent.

³¹ prends, prends, prend, prenons, prenez, prennent.

³² prenne, prennes, prenne, prenions, prenez, prennent.

Infîn.	Meaning	Pres. Part.	Past Part.	Past Absol.	Pres. Indic.	Pres. Subj.	Future
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pu, pu- cf. pouvoir
 puis, puiss- cf. pouvoir

recevoir *receive*, recevant, reçu, reçus, reçois,³³ reçoive,³⁴ recevrai
 résoudre *resolve*, résolvant, résolu (résous), résolu, résous,³⁵ résolve, résoudrai
 rire *laugh*, riant, ri, ris, ris, rie, rirai

sach- cf. savoir
 saur- cf. savoir

*savoir *know*, sachant, su, sus, sais,³⁶ sache, saura
 sentir *feel*, sentant, senti, sentis, sens, sente, sentirai
 ser- cf. être

servir *serve*, servant, servi, servis, sers, serve, servirai
 soi-
 sommes } cf. être
 sont }

*sortir *leave*, sortant, sorti, sortis, sortis, sors, sorte, sortirai
 souffrir *suffer*, souffrant, souffert, souffris, souffre,²⁷ souffre, souffrirai
 soy- cf. être
 su, su- cf. savoir

suffire *suffice*, suffisant, suffi, suffis, suffis, suffise, suffirai
 suis cf. être or suivre
 suivre *follow*, suivant, suivi, suivis, suis, suive, suivrai

*tenir *hold*, tenant, tenu, tins,³⁷ tiens,³⁸ tienne,³⁹ tiendrai
 tien-, tiendr-, tienn- cf. tenir
 tin- cf. tenir

va, vas cf. aller
 vail- cf. valoir

vaincre *conquer*, vainquant, vaincu, vainquis, vaincs,⁴⁰ vainque, vaincrai
 vais cf. aller

³³ reçois, reçois, reçoit, recevons, recevez, reçoivent.

³⁴ reçoive, reçoives, reçoive, recevions, receviez, reçoivent.

³⁵ résous, résous, résout, résolvons, résolvez, résolvent.

³⁶ sais, sais, sait, savons, savez, savent.

³⁷ tins, tins, tint, tîmes, tîtes, tinrent. (Past subj.: tinsse, tîsses, tînt, etc.)

³⁸ tiens, tiens, tient, tenons, tenez, tiennent.

³⁹ tienne, tiennes, tienne, tenions, teniez, tiennent.

⁴⁰ vaincs, vaincs, vainc, vainquons, vainquez, vainquent.

Infin.	Meaning	Pres. Part.	Past Part.	Past Absol.	Pres. Indic.	Pres. Subj.	Future
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***valoir** *be worth, valant, valu, valus, vaux*,⁴¹ *vaille*,⁴² *vaudrai*

vau-, *vaudr-* cf. *valoir*

véc- cf. *vivre*

***venir** *come, like tenir*

verr- cf. *voir*

vêtir *clothe, vêtant, vêtu, vêtis, vêts, vête, vêtirai*

veu-, *veuil-*, *veul-* cf. *vouloir*

vi- cf. *vivre* or *voir*

vi-, *viendr-*, *vienn-* cf. *venir*

vin- cf. *venir*

vivre *live, vivant, vécu, vécus, vis, vive, vivrai*

voir *see, voyant, vu, vis, vois*,⁴³ *voie*,⁴⁴ *verrai*

vont cf. *aller*

***vouloir** *will, wish, voulant, voulu, voulus, veux*,⁴⁵ *veuille*,⁴⁶ *voudrai*

vu cf. *voir*

⁴¹ *vaux, vaux, vaut, valons, valez, valent.*

⁴² *vaille, vailles, vaille, valions, valiez, vaillent.*

⁴³ *vois, vois, voit, voyons, voyez, voient.*

⁴⁴ *voie, voies, voie, voyions, voyiez, voient.*

⁴⁵ *veux, veux, veut, voulons, voulez, veulent.*

⁴⁶ *veuille, veuilles, veuille, voulions, vouliez, veulent.* Imperative: *veux, voulons, voulez (veuille, veuillez please).*

II. SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES ON IRREGULAR VERBS

(The following exercises in the recognition of irregular verb forms are based upon the verbs given in the "Reference List.")

A. 1. *Study the present tenses of dormir, sentir, sortir, partir, servir, mentir and identify the following forms by infinitive, tense, and meaning: il dort, ils partaient, je sors, dormez, elle ment, je pars, tu mentes, il serve, ils dorment, il sert, nous sortons, dormons, je pars, sors, vous sortiez, il mentait, tu partais, il sort, dors, il sent, je sente, pars, nous sentons, vous partez.*

2. *Note the present tenses and past participle of ouvrir, couvrir, offrir, souffrir, assaillir, cueillir and identify by infinitive, tense, and meaning the following forms: il ouvre, offert, ils souffraient, il assaille, ils cueillent, je souffre, il assaille, nous offrons, vous couvriez, ouvre, souffre, il a cueilli, nous avons souffert, vous*

avez ouvert, je couvre, il a couvert, elle offre, ils assaillent, nous souffrons, elle cueille, offre.

3. Compare the present subjunctive forms of **aller, avoir, être, faire, pouvoir, savoir, valoir, vouloir** and identify by infinitive and meaning the following forms: j'aie, il soit, elle fasse, vous sachiez, il aille, elle ait, je sache, tu vailles, il veuille, ils aillent, je puisse, ils soient, elles vaillent, ils aient, ils veuillent, nous ayons, vous puissiez, vous soyez, nous sachions, ils fassent, je sois, tu saches, nous fassions, vous ayez.

4. Compare the present indicative and imperative forms of **aller, faire, être, avoir, dire** and translate the following forms: ils font, je vais, tu es, il fait, je suis, vous faites, ils sont, vous dites, sois, ayons, faites, je dis, vous êtes, dites, ils ont, il est, elles vont, disons, va, il a, faisons, dis, tu as.

5. Study the present tenses of **acquérir, boire, devoir, mourir, prendre, recevoir, tenir, venir**, comparing the stem of the third person plural present indicative with the stem of the singular and third person plural forms of the present subjunctive; translate the following forms: ils prennent, je reçois, il doit, ils viennent, elle tient, ils tiennent, j'acquière, tu dois, ils meurent, ils boivent, elle reçoit, il meurt, je bois, il acquiert, ils acquièrent, il vient, je tiens, ils reçoivent, tu tiens, il tiens, il boive, nous buvions, vous tenez, nous acquérons, il prend, nous prenons, vous recevez, nous prenions, vous venez, il boit, tiens, ils buvaient, je prenais, vous acquériez, ils recevaient, vous devez, reçois, il mourait, viens, prenons, vous receviez.

6. Compare the present tenses of **croire, envoyer, fuir, voir** and identify the following forms by infinitive, tense, and meaning: il voit, nous croyons, ils envoient, je crois, il fuit, nous fuyions, ils envoyaient, elle envoie, ils voient, ils croient, tu fuies, il croie, je fuyais, il voyait, je vois, il fuie, voyez, croyez, ils croyaient, vous voyiez, nous croyions, il envoie, fuyons.

7. Compare the irregular forms of **naître, connaître, paraître** and translate the following forms: il paraît, je naquis, il a connu, connaissant, il naîtra, elle connaît, ils connurent, nous paraîtrons, il connaîtra, naissant, j'ai paru, elle est née, ils parurent, il connaissait, ils paraissent, vous paraissiez, je connaîtrais, ils naîtront, il

paraisse, je connusse, il parût, vous connaissez, vous paraîtrez, ils connaîtraient, paraissions, je connais.

8. *Compare the future and past future stems of envoyer, pouvoir, voir, acquérir, courir, mourir and translate the following forms: je verrais, tu mourras, il acquerrait, ils pourraient, nous enverrions, vous verrez, tu verras, il courra, elle pourrait, vous acquerriez, ils mourront, je pourrai, il acquerra, nous verrions, il enverra, vous courriez, ils pourront, elles enverraient, je courrai.*

9. *Compare the future and past future stems of (a) devoir, pleuvoir, recevoir; (b) falloir, valoir, vouloir; (c) venir, tenir and translate the following forms: il voudra, je vaudrai, il faudra, nous devrons, ils viendraient, je voudrais, il pleuvra, il faudrait, il vaudrait, il voudrait, il devra, je recevrai, ils devront, elles voudront, ils vaudront, ils tiendront, nous viendrons, je tiendrai, je recevrais, tu viendras, vous recevrez, il pleuvrait.*

10. *Compare the future and past future stems of (a) faire, être; (b) avoir, savoir; (c) aller and translate the following forms: je ferai, il aura, il ira, elle sera, je serai, il fera, j'irai, il saurait, il aurait, ils iraient, ils auraient, ils seraient, nous aurions, vous seriez, je ferais, vous auriez, il sera, ils sauraient, ils iront, je saurais, nous irions, nous ferions, ils auront.*

11. *Compare the past participles of (a) acquérir, asseoir, mettre, prendre; (b) conduire, craindre, dire, écrire, faire, mourir; (c) avoir, devoir, boire, croire, lire, plaie, pleuvoir, pouvoir, recevoir, savoir, voir and identify the following verb forms by infinitive and meaning: il a mis, il a eu, il a pris, nous avons crain, ils ont dit, j'ai lu, il a plu, ils ont su, elle a vu, il s'est assis, il a pu, nous avons reçu, il est mort, il a fait, j'ai crain, j'ai dit, nous avons conduit, il a écrit, nous avons dû, ils ont bu, j'ai cru, vous avez acquis, tu as fait, ils ont eu, j'ai su, il a lu, ils ont plu, il a bu, j'ai vu.*

12. *Compare the stems of the past tenses of (a) asseoir, battre, conduire, coudre, craindre, cueillir, dire, dormir, écrire, fuir, mettre, naître, ouvrir, prendre, rire, suffire, suivre, vaincre, vêtir, voir; (b) avoir, boire, conclure, connaître, courir, croire, devoir, être, falloir, lire, mourir, plaie, pleuvoir, pouvoir, recevoir, résoudre, savoir, valoir, vivre, vouloir; (c) tenir, venir and trans-*

late the following forms: il dit, il prit, il fuit, il mit, il conduisit, il craignit, il eut, il connut, il fallut, il sut, il dut, il fut, il lut, il plut, il sût, il vint, ils voulurent, nous sûmes, ils suffirent, ils dirent, ils conduirent, elle cousit, ils vécurent, vous tîntes, ils vinrent, ils furent, nous fîmes, ils connurent, je pris, il vêtit, nous vainquîmes, il résolut, il valut, il voulût, je reçus, je vis, j'ouvris, il rit, ils écrivirent, il suivit, ils purent, ils vécurent, ils mirent, il battit, j'ouvris, je naquis, je vis, je fis, je fus, je pus, je voulus, il crut, il cueillit, ils burent, il conclut, ils reçurent, il mourut.

B. 1. *Identify by infinitive and meaning the following third person plural present indicative forms:* ils doivent, ils vont, ils fuient, ils font, ils savent, ils disent, ils peuvent, ils croient, ils vivent, ils sont, ils lisent, ils valent, ils cousent, ils tiennent, ils vainquent, ils meurent, ils naissent, ils servent, ils s'asseyent, ils voient, ils suivent, ils courent, ils veulent, ils résolvent, ils ont, ils plaisent, ils viennent, ils prennent, ils craignent, ils rient, ils mettent, ils boivent.

2. *Identify by infinitive and meaning the following third person singular present indicative forms:* il va, il sait, il est, il croit, il tient, il met, il prend, il s'assied, il a, il faut, il naît, il coud, il veut, il pleut, il plaît, il suit, il résoud, il conclut, il doit, il vient, il lit, il sort, il envoie, il offre, il dort, il vit, il voit, il vaut, il ouvre, il bat, il paraît, il craint, il cueille, il meurt, il dit.

3. *Identify by infinitive and meaning the following third person singular present subjunctive forms:* il fasse, il aille, il suive, il prenne, il sache, il ait, il puisse, il veuille, il croie, il vainque, il craigne, il vive, il dorme, il soit, il doive, il mette, il meure, il naisse, il faille, il vaille, il pleuve, il reçoive, il suffise, il lise, il acquière, il couse, il tienne, il voie, il coure, il vienne.

4. *Identify by infinitive and meaning the following third person singular future and past future forms:* il courra, il mourrait, il saura, il ferait, il sera, il viendra, il verra, il vaudrait, il pleuvra, il faudrait, il voudra, il cueillera, il s'assiéra, il tiendrait, il aura, il acquerrait, il conquerra, il ira, il enverrait, il devra, il naîtra.

5. *Translate the following verb forms:* il fit, je dis, il eut, nous vécûmes, il faudra, vous dites, viens, ils mirent, nous sommes, ils vont, je crus, il peut, il pleut, je sache, il ait, nous puissions, ils

surent, il fit, vous vainquiez, ils connaissaient, ils sauront, je lis, il vit, nous croyons, sachons, il est mort, je pourrai, ils ont vécu, nous fuyons, ils offrent, ils tiennent, nous dûmes, ils ont pu, je veux, il craigne, il a souffert, nous avons craint, je bois, ils sont nés, il vivait, ils savaient, nous aurons, ils valent, il a fait, ils mourraient, je viendrai, il suit, il vaudrait, j'ouvre, soyons.

III. PRONOUN TABLES

(The relationships between the various forms of the personal pronouns and of the possessive adjectives and pronouns are indicated in Tables I and II.)

TABLE I
PERSONAL PRONOUNS

CONJUNCTIVE ¹ FORMS				DISJUNCTIVE ² FORMS
Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object	Reflexive Direct or Indirect Object	
je.....	me ³	me ³	me	moi
tu.....	te ³	te ³	te	toi
il.....	le }	lui	se	{ lui elle
elle.....	la }			
nous.....	nous	nous	nous	nous
vous.....	vous	vous	vous	vous
ils }.....	les	leur	se	{ eux elles
elles }				
on ⁴	se	soi

¹ Conjunctive forms are used as subject or object of a verb. *Me, te, se, je, le, la* suffer elision (cf. § 39).

² Disjunctive forms are used as object of a preposition, after *ce plus être*, with *-même (s)* to form intensive pronouns, in compound subjects and objects, alone in absolute constructions, and to emphasize a conjunctive form when desired.

³ The forms *me, te* become *moi, toi*, respectively, when used with a verb in positive commands.

⁴ *On* is always indefinite, referring to no particular person or persons.

TABLE II
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

PERSON	ADJECTIVE		PRONOUN	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First sing. . .	$\left. \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ mon} \\ f. \text{ ma} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>m.f. mes</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ le mien} \\ f. \text{ la mienne} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ les miens} \\ f. \text{ les miennes} \end{array} \right\}$
Second sing. .	$\left. \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ ton} \\ f. \text{ ta} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>m.f. tes</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ le tien} \\ f. \text{ la tienne} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ les tiens} \\ f. \text{ les tiennes} \end{array} \right\}$
Third sing. . .	$\left. \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ son} \\ f. \text{ sa} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>m.f. ses</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ le sien} \\ f. \text{ la sienne} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ les siens} \\ f. \text{ les siennes} \end{array} \right\}$
First plur. . .	<i>m.f. notre</i>	<i>m.f. nos</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ le nôtre} \\ f. \text{ la nôtre} \end{array} \right.$	<i>m.f. les nôtres</i>
Second plur. .	<i>m.f. votre</i>	<i>m.f. vos</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ le vôtre} \\ f. \text{ la vôtre} \end{array} \right.$	<i>m.f. les vôtres</i>
Third plur. . .	<i>m.f. leur</i>	<i>m.f. leurs</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m. \text{ le leur} \\ f. \text{ la leur} \end{array} \right.$	<i>m.f. les leurs</i>

VOCABULARY

(This vocabulary is limited to the words appearing in the translation and verb identification exercises. Numerals (cf. §§ 165-66) and many common grammatical forms discussed in the lessons are not included. All reference numbers are to paragraphs; in the case of irregular verbs not analyzed in the lessons, reference to the List of Irregular Verbs in the Appendix is indicated by the word "*List.*")

A

à [a] to, at, in (cf. § 164)
 accompagner [akôpanɛ] to accompany
 acheter [aʃte] to buy
 aider [ɛde] to help
 aimer [ɛme] to love, like
 aller [ale] to go (106); *s'en* — to go away
 américain [amerikɛ̃] American
 ami [ami] *m.* friend
 amuser [amyze] to amuse; *s'—* to enjoy one's self
 ancien [ãsɛ̃] old, former
 animal [anɪmal] *m.* animal
 animation [animasjɔ̃] *f.* animation
 année [ane] *f.* year
 appeler [aple] to call; *s'—* to be named (112)
 apporter [apɔrte] to bring
 apprendre [apɾɑ:dr] to learn (130)
 approcher [apɾɔʃe]; *s'—* to approach
 appuyer [apujɛ] to lean (111)
 après [apɾɛ] after
 après-midi [apɾemidi] *m. or f.* afternoon
 arbre [arbr] *m.* tree
 argent [arʒɑ̃] *m.* money, silver
 arranger [arɑ̃ʒe] to arrange (110)
 arrêter [arete]; *s'—* to stop
 arriver [arive] to arrive
 asseoir [aswa:r]; *s'—* to sit down (*List*)
 assez [ase] enough, rather
 assiette [asjet] *f.* plate

attaquer [atake] to attack
 attendre [atɑ:dr] to wait (for)
 aussi [osi] also, too, as
 automobile [otɔmobil] *f.* automobile
 autre [otr] other
 avant [avɑ̃] before
 avec [avɛk] with
 avocat [avoka] *m.* lawyer
 avoir [avwa:r] to have (90)

B

bagage [baga:ʒ] *m.* baggage
 bain [bɛ̃] *m.* bath
 banc [bɑ̃] *m.* seat, bench
 barbe [barb] *f.* beard
 bas [ba] *m.* stocking
 bataille [bata:j] *f.* battle
 bateau [bato] *m.* boat, ship
 bâtiment [batimɑ̃] *m.* building
 bâtir [bati:r] to build
 battre [batr] to beat; *se —* to fight (*List*)
 beau [bo], bel [bɛl], belle [bɛl] beautiful, fine, handsome
 beaucoup [boku] much, many
 besoin [bɛzwɛ̃] *m.* need
 beurre [bœ:r] *m.* butter
 bien [bjɛ̃] well
 billet [bijɛ] *m.* ticket
 blanc [blɑ̃], blanche [blɑ:ʃ] white
 bœuf [bœf] *m.* ox, beef
 boire [bwa:r] to drink (146)
 bois [bwa] *m.* wood
 boîte [bwat] *f.* box

bon [bɔ̃], bonne [bɔ̃n] good,
 bouche [buʃ] *f.* mouth
 boucher [buʃe] *m.* butcher
 boulanger [bulɑ̃ʒe] *m.* baker
 bourse [burs] *f.* purse
 boutique [butik] *f.* shop
 bras [bra] *m.* arm
 brouillard [bruja:r] *m.* fog
 bruit [brɥi] *m.* noise
 bureau [byro] *m.* office, desk

C

cacher [kaʃe] to hide
 café [kafe] *m.* coffee
 cahier [kaje] *m.* notebook
 canif [kanif] *m.* penknife
 capable [kapabl] capable
 car [kar] because, for
 ce [sə], cet [set], cette [set], ces [se]
adj. this, that, these, those (108)
 ceci [səsi], cela [səla] *pron.* this, that
 (115)
 céder [sede] to yield (112)
 celui [səli], celle(s) [sɛl], ceux [sø]
pron. this (one), that (one), the
 one, these, those, the ones (114,
 116)
 chaise [ʃe:z] *f.* chair
 chambre [ʃɑ:br] *f.* room
 changer [ʃɑ̃ʒe] to change (110)
 chanson [ʃɑ̃sɔ̃] *f.* song
 chanter [ʃɑ̃te] to sing
 chapeau [ʃapo] *m.* hat
 charbon [ʃarbɔ̃] *m.* coal
 chat [ʃa] *m.* cat
 château [ʃato] *m.* castle
 chaud [ʃo] warm
 chemin [ʃəmɛ̃] *m.* road; — de fer rail-
 way
 chemise [ʃemi:z] *f.* shirt
 cher, chère [ʃe:r] dear, expensive
 chercher [ʃerʃe] to look for, seek
 cheval [ʃəval] *m.* horse
 cheveux [ʃəvø] *m.pl.* hair
 chien [ʃjɛ̃] *m.* dog
 choisir [ʃwazi:r] to choose

chose [ʃo:z] *f.* thing
 ciel [sjɛl] *m.* sky
 classe [kla:s] *f.* class
 clef [kle] *f.* key
 cœur [kœ:r] *m.* heart
 comme [kɔ̃m] as, how
 commencer [kɔ̃mɑ̃se] to begin (110)
 commun [kɔ̃mœ̃] common
 comprendre [kɔ̃prɑ̃:dr] to under-
 stand (130)
 connaître [kɔ̃nɛ:tr] to know (*List*)
 consentir [kɔ̃sɑ̃ti:r] to consent (87,
List)
 conte [kɔ̃:t] *m.* story
 continuer [kɔ̃tinɥe] to continue
 contre [kɔ̃:tr] against
 corps [kɔ:r] *m.* body
 coucher [kuʃe]; se — to go to bed, lie
 down
 coudre [kudr] to sew (*List*)
 couper [kupe] to cut
 cour [ku:r] *f.* court, yard
 courir [kuri:r] to run (*List*)
 couteau [kuto] *m.* knife
 coûter [kute] to cost
 couvrir [kuvri:r] to cover (*List*)
 craie [kre] *f.* chalk
 craindre [krɛ:dr] to fear (*List*)
 cravate [kravat] *f.* necktie
 crayon [krejɔ̃] *m.* pencil
 croire [krwa:r] to believe (*List*)
 cruche [kryʃ] *f.* jar, pitcher

D

dame [dam] *f.* lady
 dans [dɑ̃] in, into
 danser [dɑ̃se] to dance
 de [də] of, from, with (cf. §§ 162, 164)
 décider [deside] to decide
 défendre [defɑ̃:dr] to forbid, defend
 déjà [deʒa] already
 demain [dəmɛ̃] tomorrow
 demander [dəmɑ̃de] to ask (for)
 demoiselle [dəmwazɛl] *f.* young lady
 dent [dɑ̃] *f.* tooth

depuis [dəpɥi] since, for (cf. §§ 148, 150)

derrière [dəʁjɛ:r] behind

descendre [desɑ:dr] to descend, go down, come down

désirer [dezire] to desire, wish, want

devenir [dəvni:r] to become (168)

devoir [dəvwa:r] to owe, must (136)

différence [diferɑ:s] *f.* difference

dîner [dine] to dine

dîner [dine] *m.* dinner

dire [dir] to say, tell (129)

docteur [dɔktœ:r] *m.* doctor

doigt [dwa] *m.* finger

domestique [dɔmɛstik] *m. or f.* servant

donner [dɔne] to give

dormir [dɔrmi:r] to sleep; s'en — to go to sleep (87)

dos [do] *m.* back

douzaine [duzɛ:n] *f.* dozen

E

eau [o] *f.* water

école [ekɔl] *f.* school

écouter [ekute] to listen (to)

écrier [ekrie]; s'— to cry (out), exclaim

écrire [ekri:r] to write (*List*)

église [egli:z] *f.* church

élève [elɛ:v] *m. or f.* pupil

employé [ɑplwaje] *m.* employee

employer [ɑplwaje] to use (111)

en [ɑ] in (cf. § 80)

enfant [ɑfɑ] *m. or f.* child

enseigner [ɑsɛɲe] to teach

entendre [ɑtɑ:dr] to hear

entrer [ɑtre] to enter

enveloppe [ɑvlɔp] *f.* envelope

envoyer [ɑvwaje] to send; — chercher to send for (113)

épicier [episje] *m.* grocer

espagnol [ɛspɑnɔl] Spanish

essayer [eseje] to try, try on (111)

et [e] and

être [ɛ:tr] to be (95)

étudier [etydje] to study

exercice [ɛgzɛrsis] *m.* exercise

expliquer [ɛksplikɛ] to explain

expression [ɛkspresjɔ̃] *f.* expression

F

facile [fasil] easy

facteur [faktœ:r] *m.* postman

faire [fɛ:r] to do, make (119)

falloir [falwa:r] to be necessary (*List*)

famille [fami:j] *f.* family

farine [farin] *f.* flour

femme [fam] *f.* woman, wife

fenêtre [fənɛ:tr] *f.* window

fer [fɛ:r] *m.* iron

fermer [fɛrme] to close

feu [fø] *m.* fire

fille [fi:j] *f.* girl, daughter

fil[s] *m.* son

fin [fɛ̃] *f.* end

finir [fini:r] to finish (88)

flatter [flate] to flatter

fond [fɔ̃] *m.* bottom, rear

former [fɔrme] to form

français [frɑ̃sɛ] French

frapper [frape] to strike

frère [frɛ:r] *m.* brother

froid [frwa] cold

fromage [frɔma:ʒ] *m.* cheese

fumer [fyme] to smoke

G

gagner [gɑɲe] to earn

garçon [garsɔ̃] *m.* boy, waiter

gare [ga:r] *f.* station

gauche [goʃ] left

généreux [ʒenerø] generous

glace [glas] *f.* ice

grand [grɑ̃] large, great, tall

grandir [grɑdi:r] to grow (88)

guérir [geri:r] to get well, cure (88)

guerre [gɛ:r] *f.* war

guichet [giʃɛ] *m.* ticket window

H

habit [abi] *m.* coat, dress
 habitude [abityd] *f.* habit
 heure [œ:r] *f.* hour, o'clock
 heureux [œrø], heureuse [œrø:z]
 happy
 hier [je:r] yesterday
 homme [øm] *m.* man
 hôtel [øtel] *m.* hotel, residence

I

ici [isi] here
 impossible [ɛpøsiβl] impossible
 inachevé [inaʃve] unfinished
 industriels [ɛdystriø], industrielle
 [ɛdystriø:z] industrious
 intéressant [ɛteresã] interesting
 interrompre [ɛterø:pr] interrupt
 inutile [inytil] useless

J

jamais [ʒamɛ] never, ever
 jeter [ʒøte] to throw (112)
 jeune [ʒœn] young
 joli [ʒøli] pretty
 jour [ʒu:r] *m.* day
 journal [ʒurnal] *m.* newspaper
 juger [ʒyʒe] to judge (110)
 justice [ʒystis] *f.* justice

L

là [la] there
 labourer [labure] to till, plow
 leçon [læsø] *f.* lesson
 légume [legym] *m.* vegetable
 lent [lã] slow
 lettre [lɛtr] *f.* letter
 lever [lève] to raise, lift; se — to rise
 (112)
 ligne [lip] *f.* line
 lire [li:r] to read (*List*)
 livre [li:vr] *m.* book; *f.* pound
 loi [lwa] *f.* law
 long [lõ], longue [lõ:g] long
 longtemps [lõtã] long time
 lorsque [lørskø] when

M

M. abbrev. Mr.
 machine [maʃin] *f.* machine, engine
 magasin [magazɛ] *m.* shop, store
 main [mɛ] *f.* hand
 maintenant [mɛtnã] now
 maison [mezø] *f.* house
 maître [mɛ:tr] *m.* teacher, master
 mal [mal] badly
 malade [malad] sick, ill
 manger [mãʒe] to eat (110)
 manquer [mãke] to miss, be missing,
 lack
 marchand [marʃã] *m.* merchant
 marché [marʃe] *m.* market; bon —
 cheap
 marcher [marʃe] to walk
 mauvais [møve] bad, poor
 médecin [medsɛ] *m.* physician
 meilleur [mɛjøer] better
 même [mɛ:m] same, very, even
 mener [møne] to lead, take (112)
 mentir [mãti:r] to lie, prevaricate (87)
 mère [mɛ:r] *f.* mother
 mettre [mɛtr] to put, put on (121)
 mieux [mjø] *adv.* better
 minute [minyt] *f.* minute
 moindre [mwɛ:dr] less, least
 moins [mwɛ] less
 mois [mwa] *m.* month
 monsieur [møsjø] *m.* sir, gentleman
 monter [møte] to ascend, go up, come
 up
 montre [mø:tr] *f.* watch
 montrer [møtre] to show
 mourir [muri:r] to die (*List*)
 mousseline [muslin] *f.* muslin
 mur [my:r] *m.* wall
 mûrir [myri:r] to ripen (88)

N

naître [nɛ:tr] to be born (*List*)
 neige [nɛ:ʒ] *f.* snow
 nez [ne] *m.* nose
 noir [nwa:r] black

nombreux [nɔ̃brøʒ], **nombreuse** [nɔ̃brøːz] numerous
nourrir [nuri:r] to nourish (88)
nouveau [nuvo], **nouvelle** [nuvel] new

O

obéir [ɔbeir:] to obey (§ 88)
obtenir [ɔptəni:r] to obtain (168)
occuper [ɔkype] to occupy
œil [œ:j] *m.* eye; *pl.* **yeux** [jø] eyes
offenser [ɔfāse] to offend
oncle [ɔ:kl] *m.* uncle
opinion [ɔpinjɔ̃] *f.* opinion
oreille [ɔre:j] *f.* ear
ou [u] or
où [u] where
oublier [ublie] to forget
ouvrir [uvri:r] to open (*List*)

P

page [pa:ʒ] *f.* page
paille [pa:j] *f.* straw
pain [pē] *m.* bread
panier [panje] *m.* basket
papier [papje] *m.* paper
par [par] by, through
parc [pa:r] *m.* park
parce que [parskə] because
parent [parā] *m.* relative, parent
parler [parle] to speak
partager [partaze] to share (110)
partir [parti:r] to leave, depart (87)
pays [pei] *m.* country
peinture [pēty:r] *f.* painting
penser [pāse] to think
perdre [pərdr] to lose
père [pɛ:r] *m.* father
permettre [pəmetr] to permit (121)
personne [pɛrsɔ̃] *f.* person **ne** — no one
persuader [persuade] to persuade
petit [pəti] *adj.* little, small
peu [pø] *adv.* little, few
peur [pœ:r] *f.* fear
phrase [fra:z] *f.* sentence, phrase
pierre [pjɛ:r] *f.* stone

placer [plase] to place (110)
plaindre [plē:dr]; **se** — to complain (*List*)
pleurer [plœre] to weep, cry
plume [plym] *f.* pen, feather
plus [ply] more
plusieurs [plyzjœ:r] several
poche [pɔʃ] *f.* pocket
poire [pwa:r] *f.* pear
poli [pɔli] polite
pomme [pɔm] *f.* apple
porte [pɔrt] *f.* door
porter [pɔrte] to carry
poser [poze] to place, set
poste [pɔst] *f.* mail, post-office
pour [pur] for, to, in order to (cf. § 163)
pourquoi [purkwa] why
pouvoir [puvwa:r] to be able, can (147)
préférer [prefere] to prefer (112)
premier [prəmje], **première** [prəmjɛ:r] first
prendre [prā:dr] to take, seize (130)
préparer [prepare] to prepare
prêter [prete] to lend
printemps [prētā] *m.* spring(time)
prochain [prɔʃē] next, near
profiter [prɔfite] to profit
profond [prɔfɔ̃] deep
progress [prɔgrɛ] *m.* progress
promener [prɔmne]; **se** — to go walking (112)
promettre [prɔmetr] to promise (121)
prononcer [prɔnɔ̃se] to pronounce (110)
prouver [pruve] to prove
punir [pyni:r] to punish (88)

Q

quand [kā] when
quelque [kɛlkə] some, any
question [kɛstjɔ̃] *f.* question
quitter [kite] to leave
quoique [kwakə] although

R

- raison [rɛzɔ̃] *f.* reason; avoir — to be right
 rappeler [raple] to remember, recall (112)
 recevoir [rɛsɔ̃vwa:r] to receive (*List*)
 regarder [ʁagardɛ] to look at
 règle [ʁɛ:gl] *f.* rule, ruler
 regretter [ʁɛgrɛtɛ] to regret
 remarquer [ʁɛmarke] to notice
 remplir [ʁɛpli:r] to fill (88)
 rencontrer [ʁɛkɔ̃tre] to meet, find
 rendre [ʁɛ:dr] to give back
 repas [ʁɛpa] *m.* meal
 répéter [ʁepɛtɛ] to repeat (112)
 répondre [ʁɛpɔ̃:dr] to answer
 réponse [ʁɛpɔ̃:s] *f.* answer
 reposer [ʁɛpozɛ]; se — to rest
 respirer [ʁɛspirɛ] to breathe
 rester [ʁɛstɛ] to remain, stay
 retourner [ʁɛturnɛ] to return, go back
 réussir [ʁɛysi:r] to succeed (88)
 revenir [ʁɛvni:r] to return, come back (168)
 rien [ʁjɛ̃] nothing
 riz [ʁi] *m.* rice
 robe [ʁɔb] *f.* dress
 rompre [ʁɔ:pʁ] to break
 rouge [ʁu:ʒ] red
 rougir [ʁuʒi:r] to blush (88)
 route [rut] *f.* road, highway
 rue [ʁy] *f.* street

S

- saisir [sɛzi:r] to seize (88)
 salle [sal] *f.* room (*usually large*)
 saluer [salɥɛ] to greet, bow to
 sans [sɑ̃] without
 savoir [savwa:r] to know (*List*)
 savon [savɔ̃] *m.* soap
 sel [sɛl] *m.* salt
 selon [sɛlɔ̃] according to
 semaine [sɛmɛn] *f.* week
 sens [sɑ̃:s] *m.* sense

- sentir [sɑ̃ti:r] to feel, perceive, smell (87)
 servir [sɛrvi:r] to serve (87); se — de to use
 seul [sœl] alone, only
 seulement [sœlmɑ̃] *adv.* only
 si [si] if, so
 siècle [sjɛkl] *f.* century
 sœur [sœ:r] *f.* sister
 soie [swa] *f.* silk
 soldat [sɔlda] *m.* soldier
 soleil [sɔlə:j] *m.* sun
 sonner [sɔnɛ] to sound, ring
 sortir [sɔrti:r] to leave, go out (87)
 sou [su] *m.* cent
 souffrir [sufʁi:r] to suffer (*List*)
 soulier [sulje] *m.* shoe
 soumettre [sumɛtr] to submit (121)
 sucre [sykr] *m.* sugar
 suivre [sqi:vr] to follow (*List*)

T

- table [tabl] *f.* table
 tableau [tablo] *m.* blackboard, picture
 tard [ta:r] late
 tasse [ta:s] *f.* cup
 télégramme [telegʁam] *m.* telegram
 tendre [tɑ̃:dr] to stretch
 tenir [tɛni:r] to hold (158)
 terreur [tɛrœ:r] *f.* terror
 tête [tɛ:t] *f.* head
 thé [te] *m.* tea
 théâtre [tea:tr] *m.* theater
 tirer [tʁiɛ] to pull, shoot
 tomber [tɔ̃be] to fall
 tôt [to] soon, shortly
 tourner [turnɛ] to turn
 tout [tu] all
 tramway [tramwe] *m.* street car
 tranquille [trɑ̃kil] quiet
 travailler [travajɛ] to work
 traverser [travɛʁsɛ] to cross
 très [trɛ] very
 tromper [trɔ̃pe] to deceive; se — to be mistaken

trop [tro] too, too much
 trou [tru] *m.* hole
 trouver [truve] to find

U

utile [ytil] useful

V

vaincre [vã:kr] to conquer (*List*)
 valoir [valwa:r] to be worth (158)
 vapeur [vapœ:r] *f.* steam; *m.* steam-
 boat
 vendre [vã:dr] to sell
 venir [vœni:r] to come (168)
 vérité [verite] *f.* truth
 verre [vœ:r] *m.* glass
 vers [vœ:r] toward
 vert [vœ:r] green
 viande [vjã:d] *f.* meat
 vider [vide] to empty
 vieux [vjø], vieil [vjɛ:j], vieille [vjɛ:j]
 old
 vilain [vilã] ugly, mean

village [vila:ʒ] *m.* village
 ville [vil] *f.* city
 vin [vã] *m.* wine
 visiter [vizite] to visit
 vite [vit] quickly
 vivre [viv:r] to live (*List*)
 voici [vwasi] here is, are
 voilà [vwala] there is, are
 voir [vwɑ:r] to see (*List*)
 voisin [vwazã] *m.* neighbor
 voix [vwa] *f.* voice
 voleur [vøœ:r] *m.* thief
 volontiers [vøltje] willingly
 volume [vølym] *m.* volume
 vouloir [vulwa:r] to wish, want, will
 (157)
 voyager [vwajaʒe] to travel (110)
 vrai [vre] true

Y

y [i] there, in it
 yeux *see* œil



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